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Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

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The Farm.

The Crop Prospects

The latest advices from Great Britain indicate that the fine weather so long looked for has at length set in, and given the crops a start. It is generally admitted that over a large portion of the Kingdom the crop must be light. Yet after all the most reliable authorities seem to speak with a proviso. The two months of July and August afford the crop so much time there to alter for the better after the wet months of May and June, that few are willing as yet to hazard the prediction that it is a failure. The accounts from Scotland are rather favorable than otherwise, judging from the quarterly reports from the several counties which have just been published. In England and Ireland the reports of the condition of the crops are much more hopeful, and in fact a rather cheerful tone begins to pervade the agricultural districts. All seem to admit that though the harvest will be extraordinary late, and reach well into September, yet it is likely to prove better than it promised some time ago. The same intelligence comes to us from France; and the *Agricultural Gazette*, in speaking of the prospects of the market, says that a general inactivity prevails, with no disposition to get up a speculative fever whatever. Letters from Galatz, the chief port on the Black Sea, speak of the crops in Southern Russia and Danubian provinces, as magnificent in appearance, and the yield of all kinds of grain promises to be most abundant. From all these reports taken, as we feel sure, from the best authorities that are to be had, it is evident that it is very uncertain as yet whether there will be a foreign demand for breadstuffs, except at very low rates; and that we shall have to wait till well into September before that question can be settled. Meanwhile so late a

harvest will cause a very large draft on the stocks of grain held in store, and will of itself create a considerable vacuum that will have to be filled up, and we doubt very much whether it will not be filled up with home supplies rather than from abroad. Meanwhile it will have the effect of keeping the grain market firm at present prices at least until October, when the fall demand for supply previous to the close of navigation will begin, so that though there may be no great advance, it seems to us as though it would be impossible for any great decline to take place before the close of navigation at any rate. And this, though not the very best kind of prospect, is pretty good.

Among some of the subjects connected with the crops at the west, we see it stated that Wisconsin is likely to produce this year twenty-two millions of wheat. We think this is a very gross exaggeration of the crop of that State. In the first place a large portion of her crop is spring wheat, and in the next place we do not think the average acreable produce of Wisconsin is much of anything over twelve bushels per acre; at this rate if she produced 22 millions, she would have 1,833,333 acres devoted to wheat culture, or nearly three times the area that is occupied with the same crop in Michigan; yet Wisconsin has not so large a population as this State. To us, it seems much more probable that Wisconsin has produced about 12 millions of bushels than any such amount as that ascribed to her; and we shall need better evidence than any we have yet seen before we put any faith in such a wonderful production, with so few people. The crop of that State we admit to be as good as it is claimed, but as to its quantity, we have our doubts as above expressed, and merely caution our readers not to put much faith in the cock and bull stories that men seem to be so anxious to parade relative to the crops.

The Effects of Deepening the Soil.

Last week we referred to the necessity of deepening that portion of the soil which is used to grow crops, as one of the requirements of the times. This work seems to be growing more and more in favor with every intelligent farmer. They are looking upon it with more favor, and beginning to inquire where the tools may be had with which the work may be performed. In conversing with a very observant farmer on the subject a few days since, he observed that so far as his experience went, the average depth of plowing throughout the State, and certainly in his neighborhood, seldom averaged more than six inches in depth, sometimes seven, but the latter depth was exceptional. He was convinced also by actual experience of his own, that even on gravelly loam soils, the subsoil became so indurated and packed by the trampling of team and the pressure of the plow against it, that after a few plowings, the crust thus formed was not only impervious to the atmospheric influence, but he has found it also to become as late and cold as stiff clay, for the surface water was held by it, and did not pass off readily in the spring. For these reasons he had almost come to the determination to try the effects of the subsoil plow.

It must be borne in mind that the work of subsoiling is not to be done each year, but that its necessity is only felt once in the rotation. For instance, a field is fallowed for a wheat crop, the wheat to be followed by clover, the clover by wheat, and the wheat by grass for hay for four years; we have the whole expense of subsoiling spread over a series of six or seven years, during which the successive crops get the benefit of the subsoiling process.

When this work has been carried out in connection with draining, it has more than doubled the value of the land, and the best of this is not only in the superior value of the crop, but also in the increased rent charged for land which has been once made to produce by the mere work which been expended in deepening the soil. In fact, the deepening of the soil is the same to the farmer as increasing bank capital of the merchant, it facilitates every operation that is carried on, and gives the command of more land; that

very land it renders more productive, because, it renders it earlier, so that every crop which is sown or planted gets the benefit of the whole growing season. The land with an increased depth of worked soil being more susceptible to the influence of heat, and proving to be warmer as well as drier, and this point alone in our short-seasons, is not to be too highly estimated. Henry Stephens, in the account of the results of deep culture undertaken on the estate of the Marquis of Tweeddale, one of the distinguished Scottish agriculturists, relates the results in a whole series of fields, but we extract but one as an example. He says: "The Long Bents field contained sixteen acres, of a sandy clay soil and subsoil; it was in oats in 1848, and produced at the rate of thirty-seven bushels to the acre; in 1849 it was bare fallowed and subsoiled; in 1850 it yielded thirty-one bushels of wheat to the acre. In 1851 and 1852 it was in grass, but the next spring it was plowed to the depth of fifteen inches with the Tweeddale plow, and produced six and one-fourth bushels of oats to the acre." From this single example we may easily draw the inference that if deep culture has such an effect in the moist, cool climate of Scotland, in ours where vegetation has the benefit of a dryer and warmer temperature, and under ordinary circumstances comes forward so rapidly, it would be found equally as profitable.

A New Wheat.

It will be seen that Mr. D. D. Tooker advertises a new variety of seed wheat. With the advertisement he sent us three heads as samples of its quality and growth. Mr. Tooker states in a letter that he found this growing in among some Australian wheat which he tried several years ago, and noticing the difference and its ability to withstand insects, and severe winters, he has cultivated it for six years, having originally propagated it from a few selected heads. In reference to its hardiness he says, "so fully am I convinced of its hardiness, that I shall sow no other variety till I find something that is its superior." It matures about the same time as the Mediterranean or a little earlier, berry white, heads large and inclined to grow five berries on each spikelet; the straw is stout and the plant litters out more than any variety with which I am acquainted, and consequently less seed is required per acre. The three heads sent were picked while quite green, and the berries may be somewhat shrivelled in consequence.

The three heads were received. They exhibit in form and quality some of the properties of the Australian, which is one of the handsomest growing kinds known. The heads sent us are bearded, four sided, regular, close, compact, many seeded, and long. The berry itself is not quite ripe, but we should not call it a white wheat, it is not as clean in the color as the Bluestem. Many of the grains were rather plumper than the Mediterranean, but not differing greatly in color from that variety. But as they were shrivelled, having been pulled before they were ripe, we cannot speak with certainty as to whether we had opportunity of examining the perfect grain or not. If perfect, the wheat was imperfect; if unripe, as we consider it, the form of the heads was very perfect and it gave evidence of being a very prolific variety. We do not think, however, that it should be classed as a white wheat.

Amber Wheat.

The *Buchanan Vindicator* notices a field of amber wheat which has been grown in its neighborhood this season, as particularly attractive and promising. "In appearance the head is similar to the old red chaff, but the stalk which is straight and firm, is yellow as gold, with a brilliant, almost semi-transparent appearance."

A Mighty Produce.

R. M. Hazard, of Centreville, writes us that he hulled and counted from one kernel of Soule's wheat of the sowing of last fall, a yield of 2,897 grains. There were 42 heads from the single stool, and the wheat weighed four and a half ounces on the post office scales. Mr. S. Chipman, the postmaster, vouches for the correctness of the statement. Such a yield seems almost too prodigious for belief, but it shows what seed would do if submitted to the most favorable circumstances.

Sheep Breeding.

In an essay upon in-and-in breeding read before the Croyden Farmers Club, England, we find the following remarks:

I have no objections whatever to *strangers*, provided they are of the same race or breed, but the repugnance to *crossing*—i. e., coupling animals of different breeds, e. g. a Devon with a Shorthorn, or a Southdown sheep with a Leicester. The objection to relationship between animals rests in no solid foundation. If they be healthy, well formed, and of the same breed, the circumstance of their being cousins or brother and sister, is of the smallest consequence, and need occasion no alarm. When crossing has once been adopted, the breed can only be kept up by crossing and the selection of proper animals requires greater discrimination and the possession of mental qualities of a superior order than is generally to be met with amongst agriculturists. Hence arise the lamentable failures we so frequently hear of. I think the tide has already set in against cross-breeding. When I promised several months ago to read a paper on in-and-in breeding, I was unaware that any one else was laboring in the same field. I have, therefore, the greater pleasure in quoting the following paragraph from a recent number of the *Midland Counties Herald*: "From what we are now witnessing, it appears to be pretty certain that cross-breeding of cattle will in a few years be well nigh abandoned, for the advocates of this system find it difficult to maintain their ground; while as regards our sheep-stock especially, *pure breeds* are rapidly displacing the mongrels which were so frequently seen a few years ago. Many sheep farmers have, indeed, suffered severely from not being content with good and improving flocks, well adapted to their locality, and have found it an expensive process to repair the mischief caused by the introduction of an injurious cross."

I apprehend no opposition to the following criteria of a good sheep, viz., smallness of bone; great disposition to fatten; and early maturity; a heavy carcass, whilst still retaining a hardihood and capability of doing well on scanty pasture, or as a shepherd's boy once expressed it, "they sheep 'll get fat upon nuffin in no time," and last, but not least, a valuable fleece. Prolificacy in offspring may also be considered as a very essential quality in a breed of sheep. The Southdown breed is perhaps, on the whole the most important in England; it still retains its pre-eminence, and most of the modern breeds are founded on Ellman's. Mr. J. Webb, who may justly be regarded as the Coryphæus of breeders possesses a flock of pure Southdowns, and their qualities have surpassed others so much as to raise a doubt in the mind of an eminent agriculturist at the Smithfield show, whether there was not in them some mixture of the Leicester blood. Mr. Webb, however, gave a positive assurance that his breed had always been preserved perfectly pure. The Leicester or Dishley breed, rendered famous by Bakewell, is the next in importance, and it is very gratifying to me to be able to quote from Professor Spooner the following sentence, which speaks as much for "in-breeding" as it does for the Leicester flock. He says, "While there is no breed of long wools but what has obtained some improvement from a cross with it, the Leicester, as regards its peculiar qualities, has derived no advantage from a cross with other; but its unrivalled qualifications can only be retained by preserving the breed pure and unstained." Mr. Spooner states that a cross of Leicester with Southdowns is sometimes expedient as being "more saleable than the pure Leicesters, and with an earlier maturity and superior feeding qualities to the pure Down." But, he strongly recommends that when such a cross is adopted for the market, "to stop at the first cross and devote the produce entirely to the butcher, not to breed from them, but to preserve the stock sheep pure." The purest stock of Leicester sheep, and certainly the most famous example of "in-and-in breeding" of any flock whatever, is that of Mr. Valentine Barford, Foscote, in Northamptonshire. In a communication with which he has favored me, he states that his flock has been bred since the year 1789 on the in-and-in system "from the nearest affinities, and has not expe-

rienced any of those ill effects frequently ascribed to the practice." Indeed, I may as well state my conviction once for all, that debility, leanness, lameness, "giddy," "sturdy," and other bogies which sit heavy upon the bucolic mind, are not so much due to in-and-in breeding, as to an improper selection of parents in the first instance, and afterwards crossing heterogeneous animals; the blood has not properly assimilated, and disease has been the result; but if, on the other hand, healthy animals of a good breed be selected, there will be no fear of giddy and sturdy. There is a prevalent notion that in-breeding produces degeneracy, disease, and idiocy. This is only the result of in breeding from mongrels, or cross-bred animals, which can only be kept in a passable condition by crossing. When a cross has once been adopted you can only guard against something monstrous by great discrimination and tact in the selection of parents; you will, however, have no difficulty in perpetuating good stock if you stick to the pure breeds or races; affinity or relationship will then be of little moment. The union of what Horace Walpole called "Nobody's son with everybody's daughter," is not a satisfactory basis on which to found the supply of sheep for a great mutton-eating nation. Everything depends upon a proper selection in the first instance, and if "improvement" be wished for, seek to improve by commingling animals of the same breed until perfection be reached, and I need not say that perfection cannot be "improved." Sheep, as well as human beings, have hereditary tendencies to disease, and all sickly or strumous sheep ought to be eliminated from the breeding flock. The "giddy" in sheep depends upon an encysted watery tumour in the brain; it has often been considered analogous to idiocy and insanity in the human subject, but nothing can be wider of the mark, and no one, unless hopelessly ignorant, would make such a comparison. "Giddy" in sheep is the result of a palpable structural disease. Idiocy is congenital deficiency, and an anatomist would be much puzzled to point out any disease existing in the brain of an idiot; he might remark on its smallness or misshapen character, but would not place his finger on a tumour. A sheep with "giddy" dies of starvation, pines away. An idiot will eat, sleep, and get fat. Yet the "giddy" has been attributed to the "in-and-in breeding." Nothing can be farther from the truth. Whilst on this subject I may remark that the size and shape of an animal's head—what a paper might be written on Animal Phenology!—is a matter of the first importance. A quality of the greatest value in an animal is composure of mind; an animal with a narrow contracted or malformed head will be timid and frightened at everything it sees or hears, and will not thrive. Serenity of mind and obesity of body stand in near relation to each other; they act and react on each other, and they have conspired to make Leicester sheep and short horned cattle marvels of laziness. It is equally difficult to provoke them to love or war. Neither Nenus nor Mars will arouse them into activity. A sheep should have a short capacious well-domed head, with an animated countenance, symmetrical face, and the general contour which makes intelligence, so far as that requisite can exist in a sheep.

Treatment of Ewes at Weaning Time.

Wm. H. Ladd, in *Ohio Farmer*, states that his plan is as follows:

"My practice is to turn the lambs in with their mothers, after they have been separated some twelve hours, and as soon as they nurse, separate them again; then, after twenty-four hours, allow them to nurse once more! Since I have adopted this plan, I have never had an ewe's udder injured. Lambs should have a very little salt frequently, when first weaned, as the herbage lacks the large proportion of salt which the mother's milk contains. But great care should be used to not give them much salt at once, or it will set them to purging; and if a lamb commences to purge soon after being taken from the mother, it seldom ever recovers from it."

—Over 17,000 persons visited the Great Eastern in one day last week.

The Crossing of Sheep.

EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER:—It is not my purpose to enter into a controversy with Mr. C. H. Rockwood, nor any one else respecting the merits of different breeds of sheep; but an insinuation in his letter, that my former communication was calculated to "mislead" the public, requires a little notice at my hands. If Mr. R. will again read my article, he will find that I do not recommend the crossing of Southdown bucks on Spanish ewes in order to increase either the quantity or quality of wool. I am not quite so green as that. I simply stated, that I was well convinced, where mutton was so much of an object as it is here, either the full blooded Southdown, or a cross between them and the Spanish Merino was the most profitable sheep we could raise; and I have seen nothing to convince me to the contrary yet. If Mr. R. is convinced that the Spanish Merino is the most profitable breed of sheep. So mote it be; if Mr. Thompson is convinced that the French Merino is the most profitable, so mote it be. I shall not quarrel with either of them for expressing their conviction. Let us give facts and figures, with a reason for the "faith that is in us," and then let the public judge for themselves. This we can do without any improper insinuations. My object in giving the weight of each fleece shorn from my yearlings, was to show that a cross blood would yield a pretty good fleece, and not to boast of heavy fleeces, "hard to beat." I have long since learned that it is useless to boast of raising the largest calf, the fattest hog, or the heaviest fleece; for, forthwith, some one will out do you in all these particulars. I am well aware, that my yearlings obtained their heavy, compact fleeces from their Spanish mothers; and I am also aware that they got their large, plump, heavy carcasses from their Southdown father. I fully agree with Mr. R. that if wool alone was my object, I would breed the Spanish Merino; if mutton solely was my object, I would breed either the Southdowns, Leicesters, or Cotswolds. If, however, the object is to combine the wool producing and the mutton producing qualities in the same animal, then I would cross the Southdown with the Spanish; for, experience teaches me,—theories to the contrary, notwithstanding,—that this cross of a larger breed on a smaller, produces a progeny that are perfectly healthy and hardy, that mature early, will shear, on an average, five pounds of clean washed wool of fair quality, and bring for mutton, at three and four months old, \$1.50 to \$2 each; and at one year old, from \$3 to \$5 each without the fleece. I regret now, that I did not weigh my yearlings at the time of shearing; but "am well convinced" that from a comparison with their sire, which weighed 215 pounds, they would have weighed from 100 to 150 pounds each.

I fully endorse all Mr. R. has said about the management of sheep, and from experience, would recommend every one having the care of sheep, to "go and do likewise."

Mr. R. may have seen the folly of crossing a large breed of animals on a smaller, but the experience of many of us about here has not yet taught us this folly. What says F. E. Eldred and some others about crossing a large breed of sheep on a smaller?

Respectfully,

J. S. TIBBITS.

Leonia, July 30, 1860.

Cheviot Sheep.

The first direct mention of Cheviot sheep occurs in 1272 when large tracts of the Cheviot hills are described as covered with small, but very hardy race of sheep; and in 1792 they are noted as being without horns, of open countenance, lively eyes, long bodies, thin in chine and breast, clean and fine-boned legs, and yielding fleeces varying in weight from 2½ to 3½ pounds. Snow-storms often perilled all the sheep on the Cheviot range of pastures; one storm is reported as having caused a loss of ninety per cent. on many farms; another noted as the 13 days' drift, swept away 75 per cent., and no hill farmer of 1794 will ever forget the drift Saturday.—The Cheviot race of sheep, in a national point of view, exceed all other breeds in economical importance, for there is no ground to believe that any other race of sheep known would yield as valuable an amount of produce on the Cheviot range of pasture. In no other country are such stormy hill pastures stocked with sheep in winter; and our naturalists assert that no wild sheep known could exist if exposed to similar inclemencies as the Cheviot sheep will bear with complacency; they possess the necessary requisites of hardiness and activity, and grow heavy fleeces of a fine close fibre, equally efficacious in resisting a cold raid. They combine all the indepen-

dence of a mountain race, with much of the docility and grazing qualities of the low-ground races; they form the connecting link between our greatest altitudes and our low pastures, easily adapting themselves to either, and have always formed an attractive stock for annually supplying our richest grazing pastures. They evince great attachment to the locality in which they are reared, and, when the ground is covered with snow, they are indefatigable in scraping to the grass or heath; they are often buried under the snow without sustaining any serious injury, and one case is on record of one being under snow 33 days, and, although unable to move when discovered, it survived and recovered its strength. They possess great powers of adaptation, and two or three generations suffice to acclimate them to almost any extreme of temperature, altitude, or humidity. The principal point in breeding is to produce such a type of stock as is most suitable to the climate and herbage and it is imperatively necessary to have sheep fully equal to the severities of the climate, and of at least equal hardness to their pasturage; and, where a breeder keeps these points steadily in view, and avoids any impurity of blood, I mean that serious deterioration will not assail such flocks. An ordinary Cheviot ram should have his fore and hind quarters of weight; fillets, haunches, and ribs wide; ribs springing horizontally from back and falling deep down at sides; shoulders well slanted, free in motion, fine at top, and rising about half an inch higher than the back; neck springing up from shoulders and fully incorporated with their rise; head easily set on, level on crown, and covered with hair; ears rather pointed forward, well closed, thin, free from redness, and well crowned with fine hair; they should be about four inches long and no more than five inches apart, any tendency to fatness or to droop being very objectionable. Eyes large and mild, but full of life; eyebrows very slightly elevated, and about five inches across; nostril bone strong with an elevated ridge; the nostrils being black, full, and square with muzzle; cheeks fine, and covered with fine hair, of an equal length; under jaws about nineteen inches long, clean, well spread, free from loose flesh underneath, with the front projecting something like a chin; lips full and swelling from jaws; the muscles should quickly expand from the head to the shoulders and breast; bosom to project before shoulders, with brisket broad and deep; fore legs fine between knee and ankle, ankles clean, and hoofs black. He should be straight from the shoulders to the tail, which should hang down perpendicularly, and be flat in appearance; long from haunch to cisel; flanks well down; thighs deep, short twist, with finely-turned hocks, slightly projecting; hind legs should have clean muscles and be free from coarse hair, they should be flat in appearance, and stand as near perpendicular as possible. Wool should be quite free from hair, and uniform in quality; except a little coarse on the hips and tail; its lineaments should be soft, long, and tenuous, each filament being thickly set with small fibres; it should come up to the ears, extend one inch on the jaws, hang over the knees, and leave no bare flanks visible. An ordinary ram should be strong in all his points, but equally free from coarseness or fineness, and should stand about seven hands high. Cheviot sheep are reared on hill pastures through a regular rotation of classes and ages, and then sold to those whose pasturage enables them to complete them for the shambles, and much discernment is exercised by the skillful grazier in selecting stock from a hill most suitable for his pasturage. Mountain sheep reared on heath and bent do not suit low pastures with rich, broad grasses as well as similar sheep from a mountain pasture of broad grasses, and sheep from a hill of this latter description would disappoint a grazier, if put on a low pasturage where the grasses are short and fine. The prices of top wedder lambs, during the last 30 years, have ranged from 6s to 15s, exhibiting and average of 9s 6d each. Draft ewes, during the same period have varied from 12s to 28s, averaging about 19s 6d per head; wool always forms a large item in the produce of a Cheviot stock.—Their wool appears to have been produced by a sedulous cultivation persevered in over many centuries; the highest attainment being a long, fine filament, thickly set, closely serrated, and a total freedom from either long or short hair. Wool is a slow conductor of heat, and the more numerous the serrations on each filament, the more effectually can it resist cold wind, and rain; and it is to the possession of these qualities, in a superior degree, that pure-bred Cheviot sheep evince their superior hardiness over every other race of sheep known. A regular Cheviot flock should yield an average of 3 pounds to 4 pounds per fleece of white-washed wool,

the price of which has varied from 16 to 42c per pound during the last 30 years, and has averaged about 28 cts. per pound.

Salt and its Properties as manure.

Professor Johnson of Yale College,* has furnished for Olcott's Report of the Yale Lectures the following summary of what is known concerning the influence of salt upon land and crops, when used as a fertilizer; and it may furnish to some of our readers the basis on which they may make a trial of the article. There are many who use it in their orchards, and some who try it with special crops, but in this State it has been used by but very few persons. As we are now likely to have a cheap supply of this article; and as there will unquestionably be large quantities of the refuse article that may be obtained by and by at low rates, we mean to keep the subject before our agricultural friends, and hence we give them this dose at the present time, hoping that a few may try the article with the crops of the coming season, and report to us, what they may observe as the results. Perhaps it may be found that the farmers of this State may be as much benefited by the salt manufactures as the plaster works. The summary of Professor Johnson is as follows:

The action of a salt fertilizer, has long been a matter of uncertainty and dispute among agriculturists. In many cases it has been reported to be extremely useful, in many more to be entirely valueless, and in some positively disastrous.

We have no reason to disbelieve the testimony that has been offered at various times, and from a wide range of experimenters, although it is so contradictory in its character.

If the various statements concerning the use of salt as a fertilizer are true, the important question arises, how are we to know when it will be useful, and when otherwise? This question can only be answered by the repetition of experiments, which must be made under a great variety of circumstances, and under conditions that are accurately known and defined.

In conducting such an inquiry, it is of the first importance to gather from the existing stock of experience, all the facts which throw any light either upon the question itself, or upon the methods of investigating it.

Under the conviction that a multitude of careful trials may be instituted among our farmers, with the prospect of explaining the contradictions of former experience, or at least of revealing the valuable fact that salt is capable of doing the agriculturist great service in many localities where it has not yet been tried, and also of contributing to the education of the public in the objects and methods of experimental agriculture, we have drawn up from various sources the facts, assertions and probabilities which may serve as guides in attempting the solution of this problem.

1. We know that the constituents of common salt (chlorine and sodium) are unfailing ingredients of all agricultural plants, although they exist in vegetation in very variable, usually quite small amount.

2. We know that in many instances (perhaps in all where this subject has been accurately studied) the use of salt as a manure has increased (often doubled) the amount of salt in the crop.

3. We know that crops having large foliage contain (and require?) more salt than those of the small leaved and few-leaved kinds.

4. It is said that tobacco is largely increased in quantity, but injured in quality, by applying salt as a manure.—The same is said of sugar plants.

5. It is probable that the white beet, mangel wurtzel and carrot, among field crops, (as is certain of asparagus in the garden,) being originally marine crops, and will admit of larger applications, other things being equal.

6. We know that many soils near saline springs, (or reclaimed from salt marshes,) naturally contain as much or more salt than is needful for the growth of agricultural plants.

7. We know that in many regions (those exposed to prevailing and especially stormy winds from the ocean,) the soil annually receives from spray and rain more salt than is annually removed by crops.

8. We know that salt is most often injurious in dry seasons, or on dry soils.

9. It is probable that the positively injurious effects of salt are chiefly due to its being applied in too large quantity; for

10. We know that a strong solution of salt hinders the germination of seeds, and destroys the life of the growing plant (marine plants of course excepted.)

11. We know (from the recent experiments of Sachs and Knop in Saxony,) that a weak

solution of salt hinders (by one half or more) the transpiration of water through the plant; therefore,

12. It is probable that a little salt has the effect to keep the soil more humid, and thus tends to counteract drouth; and,

13. It is probable that a little salt, by hindering excessive transpiration, (and too rapid growth?) causes the cellular tissue of the plant to develop in a firmer, healthier manner than it might otherwise do; and thus may be explained,

14. The assertion that a bushel or two of salt per acre on grain crops prevents falling (laying or lodging) of the straw.

15. It is, however, the experience of Girardin, Fauchet, and Dubreuil, that large doses (more than 370 pounds per acre) increase the straw rather than the grain, and make the crop lodge on soil that has been dunged.

16. It is said that the small applications of salt make the straw of the grains brighter, and prevent rust.

17. It is said that large applications delay the ripening of the grain.

18. It is said that salt prevents potato rot (by delaying the sprouting and blossoming of the plant, so that the critical period of its life is brought after the hot fogs and rains of late summer?)

19. We know, from many trials, (those of Kuhlmann, and recent ones of Liebig,) that salt often remarkably heightens the effect of other powerful manures.

20. We know (from the study of Way and Eichhorn) that salt is able to displace potash, ammonia, and lime from insoluble combinations of these bodies,—combinations such as, in all probability, exist in the soil. Therefore, and because

21. We know that salt increases the power of water to dissolve the phosphates of lime, magnesia, &c.

22. It is probable that its use may, on certain soils, be equivalent to an application of these bodies, by rendering the stores of them already existing in the soil available to crops

23. It is probable that salt is sometimes advantageous, not so much as a fertilizer, as by destroying worms and the larvae of insects.

24. It is certain that fields well manured with stable or yard manure, made from cattle that are supplied with all the salt they desire, thus receive more salt than is removed from them in ordinary culture.

25. It is probable that thorough-drained fields will be more benefited by (and require more?) salt, than undrained fields of similar soil.

26. It is a matter of experience, that while 500 to 600, or even 800 pounds of salt may be applied per acre before the seed, without injury, (in moist climate or wet season,) not more than 200 pounds per acre should be put directly on the growing crop.

Any one may easily select for himself from the foregoing some one or more points that it is desirable to test in his own locality, and will also readily gather the most important circumstances that need to be regarded in carrying out an experiment to a good result.

We add, however, the following suggestions as to the manner of making experiments:

I. Every experiment should furnish means of comparison with some standard. If, for example, it is sought to ascertain whether salt increases a crop on a given soil, not only should a portion of the crop and soil have salt applied to it, but another portion should be left without the application. If the question is, is the straw strengthened, or the grain made heavier? then, obviously, opportunity must be given to observe how strong the straw is, or how heavy the grain is, when no salt has been used.

II. The plots of ground should not usually consist in a strip a few feet wide, or in a few rows of the crop, but in a nearly square surface, so as to have as little edge to the piece as possible, for the roots of plants often extend several feet beyond ordinary dividing lines, if the soil be grateful to them.

III. The experimental ground should be as uniform as possible in quality of soil, in tillage, dunging, and exposure, and should all have had the same treatment as regards cropping and manuring for several years previous to the trial.

IV. The plot should be of good size, at least one-eighth, preferable one fourth of an acre.

V. "Everything should be done by weight and measure;" guesswork is worse than useless. Let the plot be accurately measured, not "paced off." Let the materials added, and the crop removed, be carefully weighed, and not "estimated by the eye."

VI. Every care should be used to observe and record, with fulness and accuracy, the character, exposure, present condition and

previous management of the soil. The climate and weather, the development of the crop in all its parts, and in all stages of its growth, and generally, all facts bearing on the experiment, should be taken into the account.

French Sheep.

A correspondent of the *North British Agriculturist*, reporting upon the great exhibition which has lately taken place at Paris of live stock of all kinds, makes the following remarks relative to French sheep, and how they are kept, which will explain what we have so often said that the French sheep were brought to their size and perfection by a system of handling and care such as could not be afforded them in this country. He says:

"In France sheep do not occupy the same prominent place as in England. The favorite breeds are fattened with difficulty, and mutton is less an article of food in France than in England. The chief study is to possess sheep which yield fine wools, while in England the principal aim is to breed sheep which will produce heavy fleeces and good weights of mutton in the shortest period—those of superior quality, and with the least expenditure of food. The value of the fleece falls little, if any, short of that obtained from the French breeds—the increase in the weight of fleece compensating for the higher rates per pound obtained for the finer wools. It may be expected that with the progress of more enlightened opinions, the French agriculturist will study to combine early maturity and rapid fattening with fineness of fleece—mutton producers taking the place of wool producers, or rather sheep combining both qualities in the most profitable forms.

"The Merino and Metz Merino are the most generally esteemed breeds in France. Requiring to be carefully protected against dampness, they are fed principally by hand. Housed during night, and also during rain and hot sunshine, the Merino is more dependent upon the care of the shepherd than any of the British breeds which are never housed, and are seldom hand-fed, except in occasional cases, snow storms, or when being fattened for the market.

"The show of sheep was not so extensive as we expected, nor were the various French breeds all represented. There were 187 pens of Merinoes and Metz-Merinoes. This collection was generally superior, but as the great majority were shown in the wool, it was difficult to determine the condition as to fatness. The size and general outlines showed that size and symmetry of form are elements which are deemed of importance in breeding Merinoes. The class for long-wooled sheep comprised 31 pens—Leicester, Cotswold, Lincoln, and German. The Leicester was the best represented breed. In the class for short-wooled sheep, there were 78 pens.—The Southdowns occupied the first place as to numbers and quality. The color of the faces and legs of several sheep was of a lighter shade than that esteemed by judges in England. This lightness of color did not appear to weigh with the jury in determining the awards. The Manchamp breed, represented by seven animals, is celebrated for the fineness of the fleece, but is unsuitable for the production of mutton. Chamoise numbered 21 pens. This breed, created by crossing several breeds, resembles the Leicester in form, also in the character of the wool.—One pen of Barbarino was present; small and stunted in size. Algerian sheep, three pens; faces of a brown hue; the body small and fleece rough. The sheep in the North of Africa must undergo many hardships. Hot summers and cold winters are not favorable to the development of the sheep. The section for "various breeds," numbering 43 pens, contained little to commend, with the exception of a sheep from the South of Russia of great size, with the fatty deposit of the tail so developed as to weigh as much as a small sheep. The majority of the animals were of small size, and lank sided. Crosses, 58 pens, were an interesting section, chiefly from showing the predominating qualities of the Southdown in the animals got by Southdown tups. The Cotswold and Leicester cross produced larger sheep, but these breeds do not appear to be so well adapted for France for crossing with the native breeds as the Southdowns.

"There were several pens filled with sheep from the Imperial farms. The Merino-Champenois from the farms of Chalons. Southdowns from Fougilleuse and Vincennes; Merinoes from Rambouillet, and a pen of the small breed of Sologuetes from one of the Sologne farms.

"The sheep were not viewed with the same interest as the cattle, horses, and poultry. It is perhaps evidence that the French agriculturist is not disposed to regard sheep as "the animal with the golden foot." But it may be expected that with the high prices of wool and the increased demand for mutton more attention will be bestowed upon the raising and feeding of sheep in France. Small holdings, with the system of housing the sheep, will in part explain why sheep are not the most generally kept of the domestic animals."

The Garden & Orchard.

Notes on Fruits in Season.

Summer fruits have matured, this season, about three weeks earlier than last year, in this region; and, although the trees yield a heavier crop, the fruits are smaller and, in many cases, less fair.

Carolina June, which, last year, was very large and perfectly fair, is producing a heavy crop, but without a perfect specimen in the entire lot. In flavor, it is unsurpassed in its season; ripens with early harvest or a little before.

Sine Qua Non, is charged, by the books, with unproductiveness, but judging from the writer's experience, with trees now of large size, the charge is groundless. It proves to be very productive, always fair and of fine size. From its mildness and juiciness, as well as its exceeding tenderness it is very desirable as an amateur fruit, but unfitted for transportation to market. It is now just maturing.

Summer Rose may be placed in the same category as the preceding, as it is equally prolific, juicy, tender, and mild. It is, withal, a very beautiful, waxy fruit, of hardly medium size. Ripens with the preceding.

Primate is a fruit that has only recently attracted attention, and is believed to be but little disseminated in this State. Premature specimens are now just ripening. It is a medium sized, greenish yellow fruit, with a faint bluish on the exposed side. Form roundish, inclining to conical; ribbed. Very tender, high-flavored, sprightly and pleasant. The tree is a fine grower, and, should it prove a good bearer, it may be desirable as a market fruit, although it is so tender as to require great care in handling and transportation.

This variety is said to come, originally, from New Jersey, (see *Farmers Companion*, vol. 1st, page 51,) and, to have been introduced into this State by Mr. Lyman Tubbs, formerly of Benton, New York, and more recently of Kalamazoo county, Michigan.

Currants and Raspberries are now out of season, and Blackberries are ripening.

Lavtons are displaying a fine crop of large luscious looking berries; and, to those who cultivate only city gardens, and are cut off from the supply always offered by our hedges and fence corners, they will, doubtless, be found an acquisition, as well as to those who cater for the market; but they are so slow in acquiring the necessary sweetness even after they are fully colored, that they will hardly become a favorite in the farmer's garden, where, between, birds and poultry, they will be very liable to disappear before they become sufficiently matured to fit the taste of unfeathered bipeds. Plants are not unfrequently met with, growing wild which very nearly approach this in size and quality, and which are less liable to the above mentioned objection.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, July 30th, 1860.

A Large and Productive Grape Vine—Advice to Tree Buyers.

MR. FARMER—One day last week I was passing along one of the business streets of Grand Rapids when I was accosted by the familiar voice of one of our citizens, and knowing I take some interest in fruit culture, he says "Mr. E. I've got a fine show up at my house."

"Indeed, and what is it?"

"An Isabella grape vine," he said. So I went up to his house, and surely there was a sight.

The house is of brick, and at the southeast corner the vine was planted eight years since. Four years ago it was killed by the hard winter, and the present growth is consequently but four years old. The entire south end is used in training it. Last year, about eight bushels were taken from it, and the present season will yield not less than twelve bushels. It is worth going ten miles to see.

I presume there are many its equal and some better. But it is the finest thing of the sort in my acquaintance. Still nothing more than most men may possess. This vine was planted where an old cistern once was, which accounts in a great degree for its growth.

Whoever is acquainted throughout the settled portion of the lower peninsula of this State must be satisfied that any one owning an acre of land in almost any location may not want for fruit, if he has a disposition to cultivate it.

I had a good opportunity to observe the advantages of this State over those of Wisconsin and Illinois in a recent trip. The great lack there is, fruit, water and timber.

How men can be content to live there on those bleak monotonous prairies passes my understanding, when Michigan and Indiana lie so near. There is nothing that is grown in this latitude, but what is produced easily in our State.

And Michigan is to be the fruit growing State of the Union, and no mistake. Its perfect adaptation and the thousands of trees yearly planted show it.

But, one thing let us change; and that is, the buying trees of tree peddlers. What in the name of common sense is it done for? No one lives out of reach of a tolerable good nursery; where trees are bought at less price and better than those usually sold by those irresponsible itinerants.

Let us patronize home nurseries by all means.

I know of good, substantial, honest nurserymen, who are starved out by eastern concerns, and that too by their nearest neighbors, where "eastern" trees now are dead from their long journey, and exposure, and all for a love of being humbugged. It needs no acquirement to show that trees dug to-day and set to-morrow are better than to transport them one thousand miles.

It does seem that this matter looks plain enough and has been sufficiently ventilated in the papers to be heeded. Shall we do it? WALKER.

New Apples of 1859-1860.

Wm. P. Sheppard has published a very useful hand-book for gardeners, entitled *Hand Book or Annual Record of Agriculture and Horticultural Statistics*. The compilation is a useful one, got up somewhat in the style of the French *Bon Jardinier*. It gives a list of the new vegetable productions which have appeared during the year, and thus forms a very useful record for gardeners and amateurs. We extract from it the following list of apples as those which have been brought before the public by printed notices during 1859 and 1860. We have noticed this work at more length in another place:

Baker. Described in the *Maine Farmer* as a very vigorous tree, spreading and an abundant bearer; fruit large, oblate, sometimes globular, approaching to conic; skin yellowish, mostly shaded with red, striped with crimson; stalk short and stout, inserted in a regular cavity of medium depth; calyx small and closed, set in a shallow basin; flesh yellowish, often tinged with crimson near the skin; very tender; middling juicy, with a subacid pleasant flavor. Sept. to Feb. and often keeps till April.—*Gard. Mon.*

Claude. A new English variety, reported upon by the *British Pomological Society*, as worthy of extensive cultivation. Fruit oblate, generally irregular in form; greatest diameter, from apex to base, two and one-half inches; transversely, three inches; eye smooth, clean wax like; stalk medium length and thickness, deeply inserted; color greenish-yellow, irregularly flecked with minute specks of russet, rosy scarlet on sunny side, and semi-transparent; flesh firm and juicy; flavor rich and sugary. Said to keep till May.—*Gard. Mon.*

Duke of Devonshire. An English variety of recent introduction. Size medium; roundish ovate; skin of a uniform lemon-yellow color, with a dull red cheek, and veined with russet over the surface; eye large and open, set in a wide, deep basin; stalk short; flesh yellowish, crisp, and very juicy, rich and sugary with a fine aroma. In use from Feb. till May.

Gruver's Early. A Pennsylvania apple, originally in Springfield Township. Skin greenish-white on the sunny side, having a beautiful blush tint, and usually covered with deep rosy streaks; flesh white, fine grained, mealy, and of good flavor. August.—*Gard. Mon.*

Hicks. A Long Island variety. Fruit large, roundish oblong, flattened on the crown; skin, when ripe, fine yellowish green, frequently striped with crimson on the sunny side; calyx coarse, in a wide plaited basin; stalk three-quarters of an inch long, not projecting above the fruit; flesh yellowish white, coarse, sweet, mellow, and rather dry. Apparently an excellent market fruit.—*Gard. Mon.*

Lodgemore Nonpareil (*Clissold's Seedling*). Another English variety, of recent introduction. Reinette-shaped, medium size; skin of a deep golden-yellow color, flecked with minute grey dots, and with a blush of red on one side. Eye slightly closed, set in a narrow saucer-like depression; stalk one-fourth inch long, deeply inserted; flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, and juicy; rich and sugary, with a fine aroma. Keeps till the end of May and the beginning of June.

Schell. Originated in Hardy County, Virginia. Fruit large and beautiful, round, and

a little feathered at the poles, of a bright yellow color; flesh fine gold color, rich in flavor, slightly acid, and very juicy; has no superior, as an eating apple, when fully ripe.—Season, middle or latter part of August.—*Gard. Mon.*

Susan's Spice. Said to be a seedling of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Fruit medium, compressed; stalk about half an inch long, in a deep cavity; skin thin, smooth and glossy, light crimson on one side, deep crimson on the other, flecked with fawn colored dots on the sunny side; calyx small, set in a regular, smooth, and shallow basin; flesh yellowish white; stained occasionally with red, mellow and juicy, with a very pleasant aromatic flavor. Season, last of October. Pronounced one of the handsomest, and best apples of its season.—*Gard. Mon.*

Collection and Preservation of Plants.

So numerous are the suggestions that have been made, and diverse the processes recommended to be pursued in the preservation of plants by different botanists, that it will be quite impossible for us, with the small space that we have at our disposal, to do more than give a brief outline of such a mode of procedure as we think to be the most simple and generally successful. It is not possible to lay down any process adapted for the treatment of all plants; the colors of some are so fugitive that it is impossible to preserve them by the ordinary mode of procedure, and practice alone will render the collector familiar with the best methods to adopt in such cases. The following materials and instruments will be found necessary to any one contemplating the collection of an herbarium—A vasculum, trowel or digger, field-book, drying paper, a lancet-pointed knife, a forceps, and a lens, or small microscope; the latter of which we have found to be the most convenient. It consists of a lens, to which is attached a brass ledge; along which, by means of a screw, a moveable button traverses; through this button the forceps holding the object is inserted. It possesses the advantage of keeping the object stationary whilst under examination, and admits of the employment of a better light. The following description of these articles is taken from the excellent Manual by Professor Balfour:

The Vasculum is a japanned tin box, which should be of such a length as to receive a plant the full size of the herbarium paper: it ought to be convex on both sides; its capacity may vary according to the fancy of the collector, but one about 20 inches long, by eight or nine inches wide, and five deep, will not be found too large; it should be furnished with a handle at one end, and a couple of rings, through which a leather strap can pass to attach it to the shoulders; the lid should be large and fasten with a little catch.

The Trowel, or Digger, should be about seven or eight inches long; the spud two and one-half inches long, two and one-half inches wide at the top, narrowing gradually to two inches at the bottom. It should be provided with a leather sheath, fastened to the waist by a strap, and the trowel also attached by a long string.

The Field-book is intended to press such specimens as will not carry home without undergoing injury. Its outer cover may be formed of two very thin boards, and secured by straps so as to give pressure. It should be enclosed in an oilskin case to protect from wet; and may be carried in the pocket, or attached to the neck by a string.

Drying Paper.—We have found Benthall's paper to be excellent for this purpose, and always employ it. A sufficient stock should be provided, so as to have one set of papers drying whilst the rest are in use. A convenient size for general purposes is about eighteen or twenty inches long, and eleven or twelve broad. It is as well, however, to be provided with more than one size.

The Wooden Boards should be the exact size of the paper; twelve should be three-eighths of an inch thick, and two, which are to be employed on the outside, three-fourths of an inch. Some prefer sheets of tin to the use of boards on the inside, and they are certainly lighter and more convenient for carrying when on an excursion.

THE COLLECTION should always be performed during fine, dry weather, as plants never keep well when collected wet with either rain or dew. When practicable the entire plant should be collected, and the roots be carefully washed to remove any dirt that may adhere to them, and then dried. In cases where the entire plant is too large for collection, such portions as best illustrate its generic and specific characters should be gathered. In most cases it is necessary to have specimens

of both flowers and fruit, particularly in the orders Leguminosae, Umbelliferae, Compositae, and others. In cases where the flowers appear before the leaves, it will be necessary to preserve the young twigs bearing the fully developed leaves as well as the flowers; and when the sexes exist in separate flowers, both male and female flowers should be collected. When bulbs or tubes abound in mucilaginous matter, it will be found advantageous to enclose them in a little paper so as to keep the drying paper free from dirt.—In the collection of ferns two fronds should be selected—one to exhibit the under surface with the reproductive organs, and the other to show the upper surface; a portion of the rhizome should also be preserved. Grasses and sedges are generally easy of preservation; the entire plant should be collected, and when it exceeds the length of the paper it may be bent and rebent without injury. If on returning from an excursion, circumstances do not admit of immediate pressing, avoid putting the plants in water, they will keep much better in the vasculum; and should the weather be dry and sultry, they may be sprinkled with a small quantity of water. When portions of shrubs, or plants of woody texture, are required to be preserved, the bark should be slit up and the woody portion removed.

THE PRESSING.—In reference to the best means of effecting this branch of the process, the greatest difference of opinion exists.—Balfour says the pressure ought not to be less than one hundred pounds, and recommends the use of heavy weights to effect it. He also suggests the use of a rope tightened by a rack-pin instead of leather straps, attached to the boards used as a press when on excursion, as in case of an accident the straps may be difficult of replacement. Withering considers the pressure should be gradual, and this accords with our own experience. Some make use of a press, and obtain the requisite degree of pressure by the employment of screws and wedges; others adopt the more simple contrivance of a flat board and some books, which we have found to answer very well. We have even heard of a gentleman acting the part of a press himself, by reposing at night on the plants he had collected during the day.

In our opinion, one of the simplest and best methods consists in the use of a box exactly the same size as the paper and board employed; the requisite degree of pressure being obtained by the gradual addition of pebbles or sand, and of these we have found the former to be the more convenient.

ARRANGING AND DRYING.—First place a parcel of four sheets of the drying paper upon one of the two thicker boards; then take a sheet of the drying paper and lay it evenly upon it; and having selected a plant for preservation, place it on the inside of the right-hand sheet, and arrange the different parts of the plant so as to illustrate its principal generic and specific characters, imitating as much as possible the natural appearance of the plant; as each part is arranged, retain it in its assigned position by means of a small piece of paper about four inches square, upon which a small weight may be placed.—Having completed the arrangement of the plant, remove the weights one by one, and allow the fly sheet to cover it; upon this place another parcel of four sheets, and proceed as before to lay out another plant.—When as many as a dozen plants have been arranged in this manner, place one of the thin pieces of wood or tin upon them, and proceed as before until a sufficient number have been prepared for pressure; now place upon this one of the thick outer boards and the box containing the pebbles, which should be added to from time to time that the pressure may be gradual. After twelve hours' pressure, remove each plant with the forceps to dry paper, and proceed in exactly the same manner as before described, taking care to open out all crumples and rectify previous mistakes, arranging the plant as much as practicable in imitation of Nature. After intervals of twelve hours the same process should be repeated, gradually increasing the pressure until the plants are dry, which will generally be the case in a week or ten days, but varies with different plants. Some will dry with only one or two changings, whilst others occupy a long time; and some, as Orchids, Sedums, and Sempervivum, are exceedingly difficult to dry at all. To accomplish the drying of these heat is generally employed; and they are submitted to a process of ironing with much success. Some speak very highly of this mode of proceeding in general, being of opinion that it preserves the colors of the flowers better than the ordinary process. From our own experience it seems highly probable that different flowers require particular temperatures to succeed well in pre-

serving their colors; and the method of treatment peculiar to each case is only to be acquired by practical experience. Some succeed in preserving the colors very well by the use of heated sand.

PRESERVATION.—When the specimens have been sufficiently dried, they should be carefully transferred with the forceps to a sheet of good thick white paper, in which they may either be preserved loose, or fastened to the right-hand sheet of the paper by means of thread, glue, or gum. Of these we prefer the former, as the two latter are apt to attract insects, which will in a very short time completely destroy an herbarium; to guard against their attacks, it is as well to brush the plants over with a spirituous solution of bi-chloride of mercury, consisting of two dr. to the oz. Some prefer keeping the plant loose in the paper; they are certainly easy of examination under these circumstances. The botanical name, natural order, habitat, and date of collection, together with any other note of interest, should be written on the right-hand corner of the inner side of the sheet. The natural order that generally suffer most from the attacks of insects are Cruciferae, Euphorbiaceae, Gentianaceae, Umbelliferae, Salicaceae, and Liliaceae. Finally, having arranged the herbarium, it should be kept in a dry place, and frequently inspected.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

On Distinguishing Varieties of the Plum.

In the transactions of the Horticultural Society of Paris a Monsieur Siegel has published an essay on the art of distinguishing the several varieties of the plum. He insists upon the great importance of the form, and other qualities of the stone of this fruit, and states the following points, which ought to be observed:

1. The upper and lower edge of the stone is to be observed for the purpose of ascertaining whether the point is placed in the middle or one side, is long or short, blunt or pointed, prominent, and so on.

2. On the dorsal side are three angles, one median, two lateral. Sometimes they are clearly separated, sometimes slightly elevated; in some varieties close together, in others as prominent and wide apart as in an Apricot.—The median angle is generally prominent, blunt or sharp, often broad towards the base. By the side of the two outer angles are two furrows of varying depth which are sometimes characteristic.

3. On the opposite or ventral edge are two salient angles, sometimes open, sometimes half closed, forming between them a furrow in some instances narrow, in others broad, and of variable depth. The dorsal and ventral angles sometimes bend away near the top, or the bottom, or the middle.

4. The sides of the stone are either smooth or rough, convex or plane, or irregular in various ways; they often have several projecting angles at their base.

5. As to its general form the stone may be round, oval, ovate, oblong, or lanceolate, nearly straight or much curved or often widened. Its longest diameter may be next the top, the middle, or the base.

5. Finally its size must be compared with that of the fruit; for we often find large plums with small stones, and the contrary.—Hence the relative portions of the two become important.

How to Layer Roses.

The season is approaching when those who have fine roses, and desire to add to their stock by layering should make their preparations. We need not say the soil in which layering is attempted should be very fine choice garden soil, a kind of half in half compost of rich old leaf mold and turf loam slightly inclined to sand. We quote the following directions, as being as good as any that can be found in the books:

When Roses on their own roots are required in large quantities, the way with nurserymen is to choose a piece of ground especially for that purpose, and on it to plant in wide rows the required sorts, and then to cut off the tops close to the ground in March. The shoots that the roses send up are layered in autumn. When the season for this operation has arrived, make a number of hooked pegs of sufficient length to hold the layer firmly down, then take hold of a shoot and trim off the lower leaves, if any are on it, and then with a sharp knife make a slit or tongue half way through the shoot. Put a piece of wood or a small stone in the slit to keep it open, and then bend the shoot down to the soil, a thin layer of which having previously removed. When the shoot is so bent take a hooked peg and thrust it down into the soil, catching the shoot as it descends.

cends. Then cut off the top of the layer and proceed to the next shoot till all round the plant are layered. Afterwards cover them all with fine soil an inch thick, and press it firmly down. If the weather is dry give a good watering, and so proceed till the whole number are layered. They require no further care excepting weeding till the following autumn, when, if they are moderately rooted, they may be taken up and planted in nursery rows for a year, and afterwards planted in their final situation. Some kinds require two years before they root well enough to be removed, and others, such as the Moss roses, cannot be increased by cuttings, and, therefore, layering must be resorted to. An amateur, however, need not resort to this wholesale mode of layering. They may adopt the same method of tongueing, hooking down, and covering with any single plant they may possess, using only such branches as may be near the ground, and allow these layers to remain two years before they take them away from the parent plant to transplant them where they are to grow and bloom.

What is Lager Beer?

It has been claimed that this modern drink is not intoxicating, and is really less prejudicial to the community than ordinary ale or beer. An examination of its properties and a test of its qualities under the charge of the chemist dissipates this idea, and exposes the falsity of these pretensions. In fact it seems that lager beer is only made not intoxicating, when it is well diluted with water, and we suppose it is this fact which makes its sale so profitable. The *Scientific American* thus describes the claims this modern drink has upon the good sense of the community for its innocence and freedom from alcohol, and it will be seen that not only does it contain more alcohol than strong ale, but that it really lacks all nourishing property which it is well known extract of malt possesses:

"Beer and ale are the fermented extracts of malt, hops being added to give an agreeable flavor. Malt is steeped and boiled in water, and the infusion or solution is then fermented by the addition of yeast. The specific differences of the various beers and ales is due to the methods of making the malt and conducting the fermentation. The peculiarity of the lager beer process is that the fermentation is conducted at a very low temperature, and continued for a very long time. The chemical change in the fermentation consists in the decomposition of the malt extract into carbonic acid gas and alcohol; the malt extract disappears and alcohol takes its place. The longer the fermentation continues the less will the beer be nourishing as food, and the more intoxicating it will be as drink. By the conversion of grain into beer, its nutritive substance is mostly lost, being changed into alcohol and gas. Grain extract—even in the best shape, as gruel or porridge—is not the most fit food for a healthy man; and to claim that beer is nourishing from its homoeopathic dose of malt extract is ridiculous. Lager beer, on account of the long continued fermentation, contains less nutritive matter and more alcohol than other beer or ale. A comparison of about twenty chemical analyses of lager and other beer show that, in lager beer, the alcohol is always in excess over the malt extract, while in other beer the excess is in favor of the malt extract. In lager the malt extract does not reach five per cent, so that one would be obliged to drink two or three gallons in order to get from this villainous food such an amount as would be required if taken in a civilized way. Ale often contains a larger per centage of alcohol than lager, but the malt extract is still in excess unless the ale be very old.

"Certain witnesses have testified and courts have decided that lager is not intoxicating; but in view of the fact that a pint of lager contains as much alcohol as an ordinary glass of brandy, it might be suspected that those witnesses and courts had been indulging in lager just at the time they needed their sober judgment. Finally, it is claimed that lager is a pleasant bitter tonic, stomachic, anti-dyspeptic, &c. But healthy men need no medicine; and a friend of ours, who prides himself on being an American, suggests that lager is too tonic.

Westward Sheep.

It is noticed by the Chicago press, that 6,000 sheep from the Kalamazoo region had arrived at that city on their way to Iowa. The drain of sheep out of the State this year will be unusually large, and will tend to keep our own numbers low.

—There is a good time in New York over the Japanese accounts. They have been rendered at \$125,000, and cut down to \$105,000. Now they are enjoyed by L. S. Chatfield. The appropriation made by the city authorities was \$90,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. MENDEL'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.—Bell Foundry.
D. D. TOOKER, Nappoleon, Mich.—Seed Wheat
Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.—Scrofula.

STATE FAIRS FOR 1860.

Michigan	Detroit	Oct. 2 to 5
National Horse Show	Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 4-7
Illinois	Jacksonville	" 10-14
Vermont	Burlington	" 11-14
Pomological Society	Philadelphia	" 11-14
Kentucky	Bowling Green	" 18-22
Nebraska	Omaha	" 19-21
Pennsylvania	Wilmington	" 22-25
St. Louis	St. Louis	" 24-27
Wisconsin	Madison	" 24-27
Maine	Dayton	" 25-28
Ohio	Cincinnati	" 25-28
United States	Hamilton	" 29-30
Upper Canada	Hamilton	" 29-30
Iowa	Iowa City	Oct. 1-5
New York	Elmira	" 2-6
Indiana	Indianapolis	" 9-13
Oregon	Augusta	" 15-20
Georgia	Augusta	" 22-27
Alabama		Oct. 29 to Nov. 2

1860. ANNUAL FAIR 1860

Michigan State Agricultural Society,
WILL BE HELD AT DETROIT.
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
October 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1860.

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY HON. C. M. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

Editorial Miscellany

As this is the season when preparations are being made to set out trees, we refer to the suggestions contained in the letter of our correspondent "Walker," as being very well worth attending to.

The premium list of the State Agricultural Society has been distributed pretty extensively, but as there are many whom it may not have reached, we would say that it will be sent to all who make application for it.

Wm. Smith, the butcher, has recently procured from the stock of John Wentworth of Chicago, a pair of Suffolk pigs, a sow and boar, which are amongst the finest of that class of stock we have seen. The sow is particularly fine, being very long bodied, fine boned, and remarkably handsome.

We should be pleased to have the secretaries of the several county societies transmit us copies of their premium lists, with the date when the county fairs will be held, at the earliest date they can. We have many inquiries from parties who wish to exhibit, and who are now making their arrangements.

Oliver Newberry, one of the oldest residents, and the oldest merchant in Detroit, died on Monday last in the 71st year of his age. Mr. Newberry was long known as the admiral of the Lakes, and was always largely interested in the shipping business. No man more largely possessed the confidence of the whole community, which he had won by years of the highest integrity in dealing with every one.

It will be seen that Mr. Tibbits in this FARMER explains his position on the question of crossing sheep, and gives his reasons for his preference. When parties are so near a market, the value of mutton must centre into the question as to what a farmer shall breed, and raise for market.

The Kalamazoo National Exhibition.

The preparations for the great national exhibition of horses at Kalamazoo are nearly completed, and this, the third show of the kind, promises to excel in interest any that has yet been held. In fact the managers are better prepared, by the experience which they have already had; and their grounds, fixtures and property have had time to be more thoroughly put in shape. The amount of premiums offered this year reaches \$4,000, and one of them reaches \$1,000, which is to be given to the best trotting stallion, provided three bona fide entries be made by the first day of August. There are altogether thirty-two classes, which seem to be judiciously arranged. We learn that for the large premium Magna Charta has been entered, and that his owners are willing to add to the premium \$1,000, if the owners of each of the horses that may be entered will also add to the premium the same amount.

The several railroads of the State, and a number of those outside have agreed to afford every facility for the transportation of stock and visitors. We expect to see at Kalamazoo the finest show of horses that has ever been got up in the western States; with probably the exception of the great St. Louis fair of last year. The President of the association is the Hon. C. E. Stuart; Secretary, Geo. F. Kidder; Treasurer, W. C. Patison; Marshal, E. O. Humphry. The directors are

—B. M. Austin, J. K. Ward, Jas. Henry, E. L. Goodridge, Jas. Walter, Alex. Cameron. The exhibition will be held this year on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of September.

Political Summary.

—The Republicans of Maryland are moving. They have recently issued through their State Central Committee, a brief but forcible address, and have nominated a ticket for Presidential electors in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin.

—John Hickman, the anti-Lecompton Democratic member of Congress from Westchester county, Pennsylvania, made a rasping speech in Philadelphia on the 24th of July. He reviewed the course of both Breckenridge and Douglas, and was particularly severe on the latter.

—It is said that the Breckenridge men of Kentucky waver a little in their confidence of being able to carry that State.

—Keitt, the pink of Southern chivalry, has published his manifesto on political matters. It is a long letter, somewhat verbose, full of froth, and pointing directly to disunion as the only remedy, and as being that to which resort must be had if a Republican President should be elected. If the Union hangs on such a ridiculously slender thread as Mr. Keitt assumes it does, the quicker its strength is tried the better for the whole country. We don't believe in living in a free country, with the sword of Damocles eternally at our throat every time we utter an aspiration to God that free speech and free men shall prevail in all parts of it.

—A large fire has happened at Dallas, in the Northern part of Texas, which has destroyed property to the amount of \$300,000. There seems to be a disposition to mingle the disaster with politics, and it is charged that the incendiaries who set the fire are abolitionists or republicans. We can see nothing in the facts yet reported to sustain the charge. It might as well be said that the fire that destroyed Washington Market, New York, was caused by slave hunters from some of the Southern States. The affair will doubtless prove a gross exaggeration.

—Lewis D. Campbell, a well known prominent politician of Ohio, who has been with the Republicans some, with the know-nothings considerably, but a well known subject of King Alcohol all the time, has declared for Bell and Everett. He was defeated for Congress in his district by Vallandigham, at the last Congressional election.

—The Democrats of Virginia held their two conventions on the 16th of August. The Breckenridge party met at Charlottesville, and the Douglas men at Staunton.

—The Douglas men in North Carolina and Mississippi are beginning to move, and it is possible tickets may be formed in those States in aid of Douglas. In effect, however, they will act most efficiently for Bell and Everett.

—Leslie Combs is the candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, of the Bell party in Kentucky, and that officer is the leading one to be elected at the general election which takes place on the first Monday in August. We note that all parties are bestirring themselves for a struggle there.

—Nothing can be more significant of the necessity of a change in the government of a country, than when those who are put in office assume that their party is the whole country. We have an instance of this now exhibited in Virginia. A number of citizens, who profess to be Republicans, and who reside at Occoquan, chose to erect a pole and put a flag on it with the names of their Presidential candidates. Their political opponents undertook to pull the pole and flag down, whereupon the republicans undertook to defend it, as they had a right to do. There seemed to be symptoms of trouble brewing. The Republicans claimed their rights as citizens, and Governor Letcher, with the right kind of spirit, recognized them. He ordered a certain General Hunton to call out a portion of his militia to preserve the peace and protect the Republicans in what were their manifest rights. General Hunton undertook to throw up his commission rather than do his duty; but we believe Governor Letcher has compelled this officer to perform his duties. We hope that Virginia possesses but very few such officers as this mutinous officer, whose name should be gibbeted.

—The Times, a daily established at Chicago to sustain the interests of Mr. Douglas when John Wentworth's paper, the Democrat, fell away from its ancient faith, has been sold and passes into the hands of parties known to be inimical to Douglas. It is supposed that it will sustain the administration and Breckenridge. C. H. McCormick, the great reaper man, is the purchaser.

—The Democrats of Detroit have erected a large wooden building, with all the conveniences, for holding their meetings. It was inaugurated by a grand procession and meeting on Wednesday night. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and others delivered addresses. Meanwhile the Republicans are busy preparing a like building, which when finished will be capable of containing a very large audience. Both parties, so far as this city is concerned, have erected poles and flags on every available corner in the several wards, and meetings are held nightly of the most enthusiastic description, when it don't rain. The canvass here progresses with fervor, and as soon as the local nominations are made, will increase in animation. We have seldom seen more zeal at such an early day.

—Some decapitations of office holders have taken place at Albany, N. Y., which seem to create quite an excitement in that city. The headless were Douglas men and have been replaced by Harbors of unexceptionable metal.

—The Jackson Democratic Association at Washington, which has been an efficient organization of the Democrats for over twenty years, has been broken up by disagreements on the Presidential question.

—The news from California says the double nominations at Baltimore perplexes the Democrats more than ever. Party organs hesitate to support either ticket, for fear the other may prove the stronger one. The Federal office holders nearly all support Breckenridge. Salutes have been fired

—The State Central Committee of the Democrats in favor of Breckenridge and Lane have called a convention at the City Hall in Detroit, to meet on the 29th day of August, to nominate Electors and transact such other business as may come before them.

for Douglas and then for Breckenridge, by the partisans of each in every principal town in the State. Probabilities favor the nomination of two electoral tickets by the two wings of the Democratic party.

—A Breckenridge mass convention met at Indianapolis to consult relative to the proper measures to express the will of the National Democrats of Indiana.

A few of Political Varieties.

—Prentice says that the morbid lovers of riotous assemblages missed a great enjoyment by not being present at the last Breckenridge meeting in Louisville. No such opportunity will probably occur till Congress meets.

—The Minnesota Times claims that Douglas is as much of a fence maker as Lincoln. It says "he has put down many a stake;" we guess they were beef stakes.

—Fine Times for the Paper Mills.—The North American says that the Democrats are rending their garments in despair.

—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has been giving the pedigree of John C. Breckenridge, and traces him up to John Knox. After election, says Prentice, the line will be reversed, as it will be found to begin with John Knoxs under.

—Prentice thinks of turning farmer, with the design of cultivating hemp, that he may have a hand in promoting the dissolution of the disunionists.

Foreign Events.

The news from abroad does not possess a great deal of interests for this week. The chief topic seems to be the unrelenting civil war in Syria, in which the fanatical Mahomedans seem to have been preparing themselves for a long time to exterminate the Christian population. The details of the cruelties and outrages are represented to be as sickening as the acts of the perpetrators were ferocious. The district of Lebanon has been laid desolate, and the success attendant upon the past efforts of the insurrection has encouraged the leaders to carry the massacre even to Damascus. All Christian Europe and America are horrified, and unless the Sultan uses the strength of the Turkish empire to suppress this terrible civil war and to punish in the most exemplary manner the leaders and principal actors, it will become the duty of the leading Powers to take the matter in hand. As Christians, who were industrious in developing gradually the resources of that rich land which lies eastward of Beyrout, and immediately north of Palestine, comprising the hilly region of Lebanon, the loss cannot be made up in many years.

The details to the first of July, say it was then ascertained that the Druses had burned and pillaged 101 villages since the 29th of May, while from 70,500 to 80,000 Christian inhabitants of Lebanon, many of whom were wealthy men, and all strangers to any thing like poverty, are homeless beggars, dependent on charity for their daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, it is believed that 7,000 or 8,000 have been butchered in cold blood. The massacres at Damascus are not known at this date! The most sickening details are given of the barbarity inflicted on all ages and sexes.

A French vessel had been sent to Latakia, and was obliged to take up a position within firing distance of the town in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants from committing further outrages.

The Austrian frigate Radetsky had been ordered to proceed to Syria to cooperate with vessels of other powers there. Great agitation prevails at Aleppo and Kilis City.

The Sultan of Turkey has sent a letter to the Emperor France, in which he deprecates the massacres in Syria, and promises to use all his efforts to punish severely all those engaged in them.

The preparations in Italy seem significant; large military camps were being formed near to the principal cities of the kingdom of Sardinia, and the Minister of War had issued a notification to all retired officers of the army calling them again into service. No movement is yet reported showing that Sardinia will come to any terms relative to Naples.

In Sicily, the advance guard of the Sicilian army had met the outposts of the Neapolitans near Messina, where some sanguinary combats had taken place, but with what result is as yet unknown. Garibaldi is reported to have been obliged to expel some of the over-zealous friends of annexation to Sardinia, who were too anxious to act before affairs were ready. A new ministry had been formed by Garibaldi, which promised to be more satisfactory to the people of Sicily.

The news from China is of no importance. The allied expedition had not commenced any active measures, and no intelligence had been received from them, beyond the fact that they had arrived on the Peiho river. The rebels had invested the territory around Shanghai, and in consequence trade had been suspended. The exports of tea and silk had been limited.

On the Peiho, at the points where the English were before defeated, immense fortifications have been raised, which it is said will require an army of twenty thousand men to invest. So that when operations are once begun we may look for events of much interest. The Chinese have been shrewd enough to employ European engineers, and it is said Russia furnishes them with pleasure.

Later dates from Europe indicate that the Syrian disturbances have assumed such a serious aspect that the Emperor of the French is preparing for a powerful intervention, in concert with England. French troops are to embark from Marseilles, Toulon and Algiers without delay.

The weather for the crops is reported as being very favorable in Great Britain, and tending to make up in some degree for the very wet months of May and June. The harvest however must be very late.

From the Pacific.

Late dates from San Francisco have been received by the pony express, which is now running regularly.

The route between Carson Valley and Salt Lake is now reported well stocked and clear of Indians, so that the future trips of the Express may be expected regularly.

Two companies of overland emigrants from Michigan arrived at Carson Valley within a week, having passed over the Indian infested portions of the route without the loss of one of the company, numbering 42 persons, from Kalamazoo. They had a fight with the Indians, and whipped them. All arrived in excellent health.

On the 14th, \$320,000 remained in the State treasury.

Statistics of the operations of the San Francisco Mint the past year show the total of gold coinage to be \$11,900,000, and over \$500,000 in silver coinage.

Many people are leaving Visalia, a southeastern border town, for the newly discovered silver mines near Owen's Lake, on the eastern slope of the mountains, 200 miles south of the Washoe mines. At last accounts 300 men had arrived.

A rich silver lead, and quartz yielding one thousand dollars per ton, had been discovered.

The steamer Pacific has arrived, with later Oregon, Washington and British Columbia news. Oregon dates to the 13th. Four companies United States troops were dispatched to the country east of the Cascades to protect the settlers against Indians. Captain Smith's company, while marching towards Honey Lake, was attacked by over 300 Indians, armed with guns and bows and arrows. The fight lasted nearly an hour. Several Indians were killed.

Gen. Harney arrived by the Pacific, on his way to Washington. Col. Wright has been appointed to the command of the Department in Oregon.

Gold in considerable quantities has been found on the tributaries of Des Charles River.

The Snake Indians are manifesting a hostile disposition.

An election for members of the Legislature has been held in Washington Territory. Returns only received from Cowlitz county, electing two Republicans by 30 majority. The county heretofore was always largely Democratic.

Dates from British Columbia to the 14th. A new gold mining region had been discovered in Okanagan and Insenelle counties, regarded important. Mining news generally extremely favorable.

An arrival from Japan had been received at San Francisco, by which everything was reported quiet. The assassins of the Prince Regent had all been captured.

From Pike's Peak.

Dates from Pike's Peak to July 23, have arrived. The news is of nothing but disturbances, and shooting affrays. Two murders had been committed and a committee of vigilance had been organized, who seemed to be actively engaged in hunting down the assassins, and their friends. One of the murdered is named Smith, who was shot by a man named Curtis, who had run away with his wife. Smith, in the pursuit of his lost spouse, shot at Curtis but wounded his wife, when he was shot. The other murderer is named James Gordon, lately of Boston; he got on what is called a spree, wounded one man in the leg with a pistol ball, and finally wound up by attacking a young German in a saloon, and after maltreating him, blew his brains out. Next morning a meeting of the citizens was called, and nearly \$1,000 raised, and parties sent out in all directions in pursuit of Gordon, who was discovered entrenched with a party of friends in Fort Lupton, 25 miles down the Platte. He finally made his escape, after having his horse shot, and being himself wounded.

General News.

—The superintendent of the census at Washington has not yet received any official returns.

—Major Sutherland, quartermaster of the marine corps of the United States, has been found a defaulter to the amount of \$300,000 and has been suspended.

—A proclamation has been issued for the sale of 1,000,000 acres of heretofore unoffered lands in Minnesota. They include lands remaining to the United States from Railroad grants.

—The city of New York is reported to contain 862,257 inhabitants, being an increase of 287,500 in five years.—The value of the real estate of New York is set down at \$702,000,000.

—The Reverend Dr. Barclay, missionary in Syria, has sent to the Patent Office a large number of seeds and cuttings, amongst which are varieties of wheat, barley, grapes, olives, and some other useful plants, such as melons, squashes, dates, walnuts. These seeds and cuttings have been sent to the propagating houses at Washington, and after they are increased and tried, will then be distributed.

The Massachusetts Cattle Disease.

From the following extract which we take from the Boston *Cultivator*, we learn that the Massachusetts authorities have fairly got the cattle disease under control. The activity and firmness which they have shown has been deserving of all praise, and they have certainly rendered a most noble service to the country, and with a liberality of view to the future that has set a noble example to other States and communities. We are pleased also to note that the action of the old commissioners has been fully endorsed, as it deserved to be, by the commissioners appointed under the new law. It is probable that to many their action in destroying many animals seemed harsh and severe, but it is evident it was the right course, and that half-way measures would have had no good effect. The *Cultivator* says:

"The Governor has appointed the Investigating Commission required by the law in regard to pleuro-pneumonia. The members are Doctors Jeffries Wyman, of Cambridge, Edwin Ellis, of Boston, and O. Martin, of Worcester. The Governor has also added to the previous Commission, Cyrus Knox, of Palmer, and E. G. Morton, of Fall River. The latter Board, as now constituted, has held several meetings, one of which was in the infected district of North Brookfield and vicinity. It is stated that the new members of the Commission fully endorse the action of the old Board.

"The disease is not making much progress so far as we learn. Among the condemned and isolated herds, sick animals grow more sick, and would die if the Commissioners allowed them time; but they think it best to put them out of their misery as soon as it is evident that they cannot recover.

"There has been considerable excitement about the disease having appeared in Connecticut, in the herd of Thomas Cowles, of Farmington—the diseased animals being at pasture in the town of Burlington. But it is not by any means certain that the disease affecting those animals is the same as that which was introduced by Chenery.

"The Commissioners met at Mr. Chenery's farm on the 10th inst., for the purpose of having the remainder of his herd appraised. We have not yet learned the result. It has been suggested that some of these animals be turned over to the Investigating Commission for examination and experiment."

"Is the Nightingale a Myth?"

Mr. D. Scott, in the *FARMER* of July 14th asks several questions about this bird; among them is this one, "Can it be proved that the nightingale is not a myth?" Like Mr. Scott, I have never seen or heard one. On reading his questions I was led to examine Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," where I find the following in regard to it:

"This most famous of the feathered tribe visits England in the beginning of April, and leaves in August. It is found both in some of the southern parts of the country, being totally unknown in Scotland, Ireland, or North Wales. They frequent thick hedges and low coppices, and generally keep in the middle of the bush, so that they are rarely seen. They begin their song in the evening, and generally continue it for the whole night. For weeks together they sit upon the same tree; and Shakespeare rightly describes the nightingale sitting nightly in the same place, which I have frequently observed she seldom departs from.

"Her note is soft, various, and interrupted; she seldom holds it without a pause above the time that one can count twenty. The nightingale's pausing song would be the proper epithet for this bird's music with us, which is more pleasing than the warbling of any other bird, because it is heard at a time when all the rest are silent.

"In the beginning of May, the nightingale prepares to make its nest, which is formed of the leaves of trees, straw and moss. The nest being very eagerly sought after, is as cunningly secreted; so that but very few of them are found by the boys when they go upon these pursuits. It is built at the bottom of hedges, where the bushes are thickest and best covered. While the female continues sitting the male at a good distance, but always within hearing, cheers the patient hours with his voice, and by the short interruption of his song often gives her warning of approaching danger. She lays four or five eggs; of which but part in our cold climate come to maturity."

This seems to indicate that the nightingale is not a myth in some countries if it is not in ours, and that it has been seen as well as heard is thus positively asserted by one author and he cites others to prove the fact.

Canton, July 30, 1860.

O. R. PATTEGELL.

Plaint of an Epicure.

"I am dying from irritability produced by eating raw mutton chops, and indigestion produced by potato bullets. My murderer is Betsy Jane, our cook. On my tombstone will be inscribed the words, 'Died from the effects of a very plain cook.' In vain I try to explain to her the chemistry of the first elements of cooking. She fries everything, and prefers that unwholesome, soaking mode of cooking to the racy, chastened gridiron that gives to a chop such a healthy flavor; she prefers baking with its sodden streaming, to juicy roasting; and when she boils, she boils things so fast that they are hard, yet underdone; she has no forethought; she puts things down to roast too late, and then buries them too much; she leaves the pot on the hob when it should be on the fire; and she boils at a jumping, pot-lid shaking canter, when she should simmer with a gentle bubbling gurgle. In fact, musically speaking, she takes a joint at vivace when it should be allegro, and when it should be 6-7. In fact, Betsy has no sense of the dignity of her art; no knowledge of the solemnity of her mission as the soother and nourisher of the human mind through the human stomach. She is always hot and cross (cooking affects the liver and spoils the temper); and in a big work, a big-headed, irrational, insatiable, miserable hireling, who turn potatoes into yellow fallow, meat into coke, and bread into soluble lead. I look on her as a perverter of the gifts of Providence, and, therefore, as an ally of Apollyon himself. The effect of fire on solids or fluids, the law of boiling, the nature of imprisoned juice, the science of condiment, are as unknown to my plain cook as the pleasures of dancing are to a hippopotamus, or the joys of pedestrianism to the great sea serpent. She never thinks; she did not take my wages to think; she is only a walking plate warmer, a portable ladle, a human crust-stand; she would never kill herself, like the famous Vatel, because the woodcocks did not come in time for the dinner party. Our plain cook is the cause, too, of quarrels between me and Mrs. P. Mrs. P. manages Betsy Jane badly. She haggles at her, and speaks at her in cutting side-winds that makes your flesh creep, and makes our plain cook baste the meat with a quick, fierce vindictiveness, as if she were roasting Mrs. P. herself for a cannibal feast of plain cooks. She hints dreadful things of misuses 'temper,' and tells her twice a week to suit herself that day month."

—Any of our readers afflicted with SCROFULA or SCROFULOUS complaints, will do well to read the remarks in our advertising columns respecting it. But little of the nature of this disorder has been known by the people, and the clear exposition of it there given, will prove acceptable and useful. We have long admired the searching and able manner in which Dr. AYER treats every subject he touches; whatever has his attention at all, has a great deal of it; he masters what he undertakes, and no one who has a particle of feeling for his afflicted fellow man, can look with indifference upon his labors for the sick. Read what he says of SCROFULA, and see in how few words and how clearly he tells us more than we all have known of this insidious and fatal malady.—*Sun, Philadelphia, Pa.*

RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.
The committee on Agricultural Implements of the last New York State Fair, held at Albany, say to farmers: "We think the improvements put upon this machine (KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER) since the last State Fair, justify it to the award; ('THE MOST VALUABLE MACHINE OR IMPLEMENT FOR THE FARMER, EITHER NEWLY INVENTED OR AN IMPROVEMENT ON ANY NOW IN USE'), and the exceeding strength and great simplicity of the machine must commend it to the FARMING COMMUNITY."

A LATER AND BETTER.
RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.
Albany is a famous city for the maxim that "Kissing goes by favoritism." &c., &c., both among Legislators and Committees of State Fairs. But the Farmers of Michigan, by hundreds upon hundreds, have proved
THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, of Jackson, DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR TO THE KIRBY AND ALL OTHER MACHINES, long since the "latest improvements" on all those others.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
[Established in 1824.]
The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner, with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Address
31 A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

SEED WHEAT.
TOOKER'S WHEAT, A NEW VARIETY. matures early, berry white, straw stout, heads large.—This wheat has withstood all the hard winters and the ravages of insects for six years past, and has become popular. Price \$1.00 per peck, or \$8.00 per bushel, delivered at the Express office or Railroad in sacks. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
D. D. TOOKER,
81-2w Napoleon, Jackson county, Mich.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, pleasantly situated in the CITY OF JACKSON, near the M. O. R. R. Depot, within 5 minutes walk of the centre of the City. To any person wishing to locate in this flourishing city, a rare opportunity is presented. (Would exchange for Detroit property.) For particulars address
A. McMILLAN,
25-1f Michigan Farmer Office, Detroit.

LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S HORSE RAKE.
TALENTED AND RESPONSIBLE AGENTS, giving good references, wanted in every State in the Union, to sell rights to manufacturers the present year season, to whom a handsome percentage will be given. See description in present number of the MICHIGAN FARMER. A bill will be sent and full particulars with recommendations of the Rake on application post paid to F. G. WILLSON, Ontario, near Hamilton, Canada West, who is also Patent Agent for Canada and the United States.
25-1f

HERRING'S PATENT Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.
WIA HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS HAVE NEVER FAILED IN MORE THAN 300 DISASTROUS FIRES. The Safest and Best Safe in Use. Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States, or Canada, at the very lowest rates, by
JAMES G. DUDLEY, Sole Agent,
44-1y at 93 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

CUMMINGS' PATENT HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER.
the best in use, by hand or horse power.
PENFIELD'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Detroit, Dec. 30, 1858.
25-1f

CIDER PRESS SCREWS.
FIVE feet long, four inches in diameter. These powerful screws bring out a third more juice than portable presses made by L. M. ARNOLD, Foughkeepsie N. Y. Foundry.
25-6m
THE WETHERFIELD SEED SOWER
FOR SALE at
14 PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward avenue,
21-1y, f

W. E. BRAMAN & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
The want of a simple, practicable, and reliable SEWING MACHINE, at a reasonable price has long been keenly felt, and we confidently assert that never before the introduction of this machine has the want been fully supplied. True, there have been great numbers of cheap machines hawked about the country—so cheap that they were of no practical use to any one save the "agents" who have robbed the people, by their worthless articles, of many a hard earned dollar; and many persons have become almost disgusted with every thing in the shape of Sewing Machines. Yet they know there are really good and useful machines, but they have heretofore been controlled by monopolists and held at such extravagant high prices as to exclude them from the class most in need of them; and their intricate mechanism and delicate adjustments require more time to master and keep in order than can be spared from other duties. We have submitted this machine to the critical judgment of the best mechanics and operators, by all of whom it has been pronounced to be one of the
BEST MACHINES IN THE MARKET.
This, together with the flattering manner in which it has been received wherever introduced, leads us to confidently put it before you on its own merits, and though sold at a low price it will be found equal to the most expensive machines in all respects, and in the following particulars superior:
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FOLLOWING ARE THE DISEASES TO WHICH THEY ARE APPLIED: GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDIENESS, GRAVEL, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of appetite, MERCURIAL DISEASE.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, and leaves the system the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS. PILLS.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 36 years' standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.
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at a reasonable price has long been keenly felt, and we confidently assert that never before the introduction of this machine has the want been fully supplied. True, there have been great numbers of cheap machines hawked about the country—so cheap that they were of no practical use to any one save the "agents" who have robbed the people, by their worthless articles, of many a hard earned dollar; and many persons have become almost disgusted with every thing in the shape of Sewing Machines. Yet they know there are really good and useful machines, but they have heretofore been controlled by monopolists and held at such extravagant high prices as to exclude them from the class most in need of them; and their intricate mechanism and delicate adjustments require more time to master and keep in order than can be spared from other duties. We have submitted this machine to the critical judgment of the best mechanics and operators, by all of whom it has been pronounced to be one of the
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The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

THE CULINARY PANIC.

FROM THE PHILA. PRESS.

Through city and country a panic has spread—
Not a mercantile panic, we're done with that now;
Yet one which affects us in board and in bed,
Tears woman's fond bosom and wrinkles her brow.
Tis not a mere matter of dollars and cents,
The saving of taxes, and gas-bills, and rents,
The lack of rich furniture, equipage dress,
The freedom of speech or the freedom of press,
Not even the dread of a quarterly bill—
Ah! no; "it is something more exquisite still,"
For, more dire than the absence of rubies and pearls,
Is the lack of good cooks and good housemaids—good girls!

Unto you I appeal, ye fair half of creation,
How is it that "girls" are the plague of the nation?
How is it they flock from the Emerald Isle
To treat us, at home, in this outrageous style—
The Marys the Molles, the Catharines, the Lizzies,
Names a thousand and one—though they're all of them
Biddies!

Why is it our housewives whenever they meet,
A nice, cozy confab must hold in the street?
First comes the my dearing, the kissing and squeezing,
And next the adjustment of bonnet and curl;
And then pops the question, so tender, so teasing,
"Pray, how do you get along with your new girl?"
"New girl! Goodness gracious! each month we've had
Six;

I took back Sarah Ann, but she's at her old tricks;
She drank all the cordial, (we keep it for sickness),
And went off with the spoons just as quick as St. Nicholas."

Then follow the items, which prove, without doubt,
That all servants are bad, though the reason's left out.
Such sorrows as these o'en the wealthy beset,
And experience has furnished no remedy yet.
What is to be done, when pert Bridget and Ann
Dress as much like their mistress as ever they can?
When their half dozen cousins or brothers drop in,
Their affections to pledge in warm water and gin?
When Scotch Martha makes off with the sugar and ten
For her father, gone blind, as she says, in his "set"?
Or else to provide, if the girl has the gumption,
For her poor dying mother, who has the consumption?
When Nancy stays out till it's past ten o'clock,
And alarms the whole neighborhood, trying the lock?
When Mary avers that it's her bones it aches,
She never slaved so when she lived with the Joneses?
When Catharine declares her digestion is weak,
And can breakfast on nothing but lamb chops and steak?
When Rosey won't bring up your boots and hot water,
And forgets to say "Miss" when she speaks to your daughter?

When Lizzie burns gas in her room all the night,
And, though told of it often, just does it for spite?
When Betsy, to chat with her neighbors, will stand
Whole mornings, with bucket and broom in her hand?
When Peggy's so long ere she answers the door,
And, when called, never answers, except with a snore?
When Janet and Kate, in their feats of ebriety,
Pitch knives at each other, by way of variety?

Business men may bewail their light pockets and purses,
And poets their tears scribble out into verses;
Politicians vainly define their position,
And fume o'er the subject of non-Abolition;
But the grief, than all others more purely Satanic,
May safely be known as the Irish girl panic.

If not Courage, What was it?

A friend writes us the following account of a night with the burglars, and then is so unjust to herself as to doubt her own courage. Now the dictionary defines courage to be bravery, boldness, daring, and was not her action on that terrible night composed of all these? How many women in such circumstances would not rather have fainted at once, gone off into hysterics, or screamed till the neighborhood rang with their "midnight cry"? It may be premised that this occurred within the past week or two, in that focus of national chivalry, Washington, and that the "man of the house," who is the son of the writer of the letter, and the husband of Ellen, was away from home at the time. These two ladies with a little two year old child, and the mulatto servant Lizzie, were the sole occupants of one half of a large three story house, the other half containing the families with the five men alluded to who could not come out to defend ladies from robbers without their best hats and neck-ties on!

"My dear friend—Yours of July 5th should have been answered sooner, but you will forgive my delay when you know all. One night last week, I was aroused about two o'clock by a whisper in my ear saying, "There are burglars in the house!" It was Ellen's voice.—You know how our house is divided. We were all in our rooms as usual:—myself and our servant Lizzie in adjoining rooms on the upper floor, Ellen and her baby on the second. Well, I was on my feet in an instant; lighted my lamp, seized a large cane, waked up Lizzie, and we all went down to the foot of my stairs, where Ellen and Lizzie armed themselves with big sticks. You know what a large, stout creature our servant is. She has the strength of a man. I told her she must go first as she was the stoutest.—She shrank back saying:

"Oh, Missus, I'm feared!"

I looked at her for the first time; her face was of a perfect leaden hue, and Ellen was as pale as a corpse, but showed good spunk. We were entirely silent. The men were overhauling a trunk behind the door at the head of the stairs in the passage below us; they had a very brilliant light, and were so engaged that

they did not hear us. I then called out in a loud voice, Who is there? at the same time pushing the door, which they had closed.—All was silent for an instant, then "rang out in the stillness of the night" my courageous voice:

"Leave the house this instant or you are a dead man! I will blow your brains out with this pistol!"

Upon that they, or he, ran. We pushed open the door and gave chase, big Lizzie following in the rear, quite out of harm's way. We were one flight of stairs behind him, so we did not have a very good view of him at all. On landing in the basement, he ran out back and over the fence in a second. On looking around we found the basement windows and door open. We gave the alarm to the neighbors, and then proceeded to examine the house to see if any one was secreted there but found no one. The castors were taken out, all the covers taken off, and all the boxes opened. Then we went to the trunk; the things were scattered all over the floor; there were some articles of jewelry in a box which he had just laid his hand on, but was discovered too soon, so all he got for his trouble was an old German silver pencil case with an old gold pen, worth about a shilling. Well, after we had driven out the burglar and locked up the house, our courageous neighbors arrived, all in finished toilet, boots, hats and neckerchiefs all complete! I could not help laughing to see them. They examined the yard and retired, one of them offering to remain. I declined the offer, as we felt safe and should not retire to rest again that night.

Ellen and I sat on the bed, where the baby lay fast asleep all this time, and were whispering to each other when we heard some one on the stairs! This was the greatest fright we had. My blood stopped circulating, and a cold chill crept over me. Then I knew that one or more of the company must be secreted in the house. We had a light; I stepped into the passage and called out, Who is there? Such a scampering down you never heard. He must have been hid behind the parlor door. Then we resumed our march down stairs to look for thieves and lock the door after the one that had just escaped.—You would have smiled to see Ellen show fight. I really felt as if I had an armed force at my back. You may think I was courageous; but if that was courage, then courage is not what I had always imagined it to be. It is true I never thought of personal danger, but I think it was something like an old hen with chickens; when driven into a corner she will fight. So it was with me.—There was something to be done, and no one except me to do it, so I went on and did the best I could. But to think of five men almost the same as in the house with us, and not one with courage to look through the house or meet the danger! I believe no more in the courage true. It is circumstances alone that drive men to do deeds of daring. If I had had a pistol I should have shot that man; then the papers would have had an article headed "A HEROINE," a "COURAGEOUS WOMAN," but there would have been no courage, according to my former views of the meaning of that word. I see how it is now. I am not glad to have had such a lesson to teach me, I, who have been such an admirer of heroes, to find at last that like everything else I have loved and believed it exists only in imagination. 'Tis all moonshine—no reality.—Well, what next? I should not believe in my own existence were it not that I can feel my own flesh and bones.

Methinks I hear you exclaim, "What has all this to do with your not answering my letter?" I will tell you. There has been no sleeping in this house since that night, consequently I have been so unwell that I have not been able to write to anyone."

Harvesting in Michigan.

Everybody is busy in the country now.—We hear the buzz of reapers "from early morn to dewy eve," and anon the whetting of a cradle scythe, for all farmers have not those labor saving machines, now so common in our country. Just across the way there is an old man working alone in his thirty acres of wheat, while farther along I hear the merry laughter of a half dozen men who are following a reaper. Thus the world goes. One man grasps at every improvement, every invention which promises to aid him in his labor, while another plods on in the path which his forefathers trod. Well, we must all have our own thoughts about these things, but I pity a man who is so narrow-minded that he can never accept any of the "ways and means" which the noble inventions of modern times presents to the world. While all the out-door world are so busy, what am I doing

to add to this great work? If why I am adding my mite, by contributing to the bodily wants of a dozen men. This beautiful morning I have left the kitchen to come and sit by my window and watch those dozen men who are so dependent on me for the staff of life. They are all at work in one large field in front of the window, and if we did not look at the yellow grain, the weather is so cool we should think them at work there full two months too early. Who ever heard of such weather in harvesting? As the men come in from the field at night, instead of dropping down, faint and tired, as I have of ten seen them, they search around for their coats, seat themselves quietly by the table and enquire for the FARMER. This morning they all seemed so happy. Father runs the reaper, while a stout Irishman "rakes off."

Two are drawing the golden sheaves into an adjacent barn, foretelling of a threshing soon to come. The good old oxen, Duke and Darby, seem to realize the responsibility of their situation, for they never obeyed so readily the numerous "gees" and "haws" as they do this morning. Two curly pated cousins are carrying bundles for Uncle John. One little fellow, too small to partake of the enjoyment of the field, sits on the door step turning my cat's ears wrong side out. Pussy avenges her wrongs by sundry bites and scratches, for which Willie throws her as far as possible, with the exclamation, "you ugly old thing," and now he is chasing my pet rabbit. Dick knows too much for you Willie; he has been in your youthful hand once, and while memory remains you might as well chase an antelope. But never mind if you do not catch him; run, it will add roses to your cheeks and muscles to your limbs. Here comes biddy with her brood of chicks, strutting and clucking in her motherly pride; and she reminds me of dear Aunt Mary—who had the most wonderful fowls. Poor Aunt Mary, she is dead now, and the violets and buttercups have breathed out their sweet life over her grave these ten years. I want to visit her once, when a little girl, but shall never forget all the sights I saw during that one short week. I caught ducks and goslings, till I was ready to feather out, from sympathy with the "little creatures." But Aunt Mary's milk room was the greatest mystery to me. Those long rows of shining milk pans, and the milk with the thick yellow cream, were enough to make older eyes than mine sparkle. (At this time father lived in town and I knew nothing about the country or country life.) I remember how anxiously I used to look for ten o'clock, for lunch came at that hour, and then my brown bowl with a funny little spoon, was filled full of milk and the most delicious raspberries, which grew so abundantly in the corners of the fence down the old lane. I thought Aunt Mary must lead almost an enchanted life, making so many plump rolls of butter, putting eggs little end down into salt for winter use, turning and greasing big cheeses, and drying fruit till every bag and box was well stored with good things.

But, dear reader, what do you care about my Aunt Mary? Nothing, I presume, yet maybe some of you may have had dear old aunts, who have taught you lessons of industry and usefulness, as my Aunt Mary taught me. God grant that you may have had, and that the weary routine of every day life may be brightened by thoughts of one who is "not lost but gone before." But the clock strikes, warning me to leave my pleasant room and go back to the drudgery of kitchen life—warning me that hungry men are waiting for their basket of doughnuts and gingerbread—warning me that the bell of time has tolled off another hour into eternity, recorded for each one of us either lost or won.

[Write again and often, Ada.]

Household Varieties.

An old man said—"For a long time I puzzled myself about the difficulties of Scripture, until at last I came to the conclusion that reading the Bible was like eating fish. When I find a difficulty, I lay it aside and call it a bone. Why should I choke on the bone, when there is much nutritious meat?"

In answer to the latest hygienic question under discussion: "How to preserve woman?" some graceless scamp suggests that such sweetmeats will keep in family jars. The slanderer ought to be smothered in jam and drowned in a hoghead of syrup as was Clarence in the butt of Malmsey wine.

ONE of our exchange papers tells of a flash of lightning that struck a house and set a woman's head on fire. We guess she was red haired.

Among the articles brought up from the wreck of the Hungarian, by the submarine operator, was a card of a young lady, one of the passengers who perished on the fatal night of the wreck, on the back of which was written, in pencil, in a firm hand, "Lizzie dies to night."

When a woman, says Mrs. Partington, has once married with a congealing heart, and one that beats responsible to her own, she will never want to enter the maritime state again.

Physical and Intellectual Education.

(Concluded.)

Now as to what I consider a proper intellectual education. My first desire would be to have it useful and practical, with a spirit of life in it; that is, an education that will and can be used, and not one that cumbbers the mind and gets rusty and is soon forgotten because you have no use for it. In nearly all our institutions of learning, many studies are pursued that are seldom, if ever, called into use in after life by the practical business of men or women; I therefore think that when there is so much more that we can learn of a practical and useful nature, affording us information and pleasure, it is desirable to pursue such studies in preference to those of a theoretical and dead character.—I am aware that college professors, whenever a class has a dry or difficult study, expatiate lucidly on its benefits as a mental discipline, still I could never fall in love with geometry, calculus, latin or the dead.

Children should not be put to study too young; not before their physical condition is well developed. The brain never should be used at the expense of the body. None but a healthy physical frame can support and work off the highest order of intellect, and it should always be a rule, health first, and education afterwards. The ordinary studies of our common schools should be mastered so they can be used before going farther.—Grammar as taught is too formal, the head being filled with a set of arbitrary rules about etymology, syntax, &c., from which the student derives very little practical benefit, not being enabled thereby to read, write or speak correctly. Our class in grammar at our district school could parse very rapidly, quoting the rules of syntax as authority, and an observer would consider us as expert grammarians. Yet it was of little or no practical use to us for we could not correct false orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody, because we were all theory—no practice. If we had parsed less, and thought more; had the teachers given us sentences of which we knew nothing to write down on the blackboard, we would then have had experience in all parts of grammar, and above all the habit of reasoning and thinking, and not relying entirely on our book.

If I were teaching I would have the largest class in spelling managed after this sort; first, have them learn the general outlines of orthography, with punctuation; have them spell a short lesson in the usual way, well learned; then give several of the class sentences to write on the blackboard, and have all the class analyse and parse them, giving them all manner of incorrect sentences in all parts of grammar. Such a course properly pursued, induces the exchange of ideas among the class, and by the friction of mind upon mind, would sharpen the wit and observation, and make them all practical grammarians. The same remarks will apply to all other studies, but not with as much force, there being no other study in our common schools on which so much time is bestowed with so little benefit. I consider it would be in many instances good policy to substitute physiology and natural history or the science of common things, in the place of so much grammar.

Supposing the student has acquired a practical knowledge of all studies taught in our common schools, if his school life stops here, he should remember that his student's life never stops; but he continues to gain knowledge every day of his life, which he will have a thousand ways of doing. The first question then should be, What am I going to do and what position in society am I to occupy? In a government like ours in which every person has a voice, it becomes us as American citizens to understand our national history, our political fabric, and our rights, and a few months cannot be better spent than in such study. Then a judiciously arranged system of study and reading, properly pursued through life will be an ornament and a pleasure. We should not be drones, but live and active men and women, knowing and taking an interest in what is going on in the world around us. Whatever occupation in life we choose we should try to understand it, and conduct it honestly and intelligently. It is not to be expected that we can become complete masters of all the sciences or subjects we have studied, or practiced.—Man's life is too short for that, and he has to know a little of too many things to be master of all. It is no reason that because I am not as good a scholar as Noah Webster I should be no scholar at all; or as fine a writer as Washington Irving that I should not write at all; or as good a farmer as John Johnson that I should never own a farm or cultivate one. Learn everything you can up-

on all subjects; keep and use what you learn to assist you in your occupation, remembering not to neglect your business. Above all, never be a Jack at all trades and good at nothing.

If the student in quitting his district school, intends to go farther, to enter a college or academy, the same general principles should govern; that is, adaptation of the means to the intended calling. If you expect life to be real, an earnest struggle with the vicissitudes of the outer world, then you need to be nerved for the conflict, by having a substantial, useful education; one that need not get rusty for lack of use, or be so cumbersome like an ancient knight's armor, that it weighs you down. The studies usually taught in our higher schools are all good, the instruction generally better and more practical than in the district schools; yet I have often thought that many of them could be replaced with others from which students could derive more benefit in after life. The practice of farmers' girls, or others who expect to be business men's wives studying latin, German or algebra a term or two and then to be thrown aside, forgotten and never used, should be done away with. I hold that they had better study something they will have occasion to use, such as composition, history, geography and physiology, all of which they will have occasion for every day of their lives. I have known young men who did not intend to pursue a profession for life, spend four or five years of hard study of a set of text books and be as ignorant of all else beyond the books as a bod carrier, the principal benefit being the mental discipline extolled by the professors.

Their object being a degree,
So as to write A. M., B. C.

and to be called educated, as if college walls or degrees made an educated man or woman. Let it not be understood that I speak disparagingly of college education. Not in the least. For some it is proper and necessary, but for the majority of those that attend our higher institutions of learning there are many things taught where more useful and practical studies could and should be substituted. Persons of wealth and leisure can well afford to spend four, six, or a dozen years in acquiring an education, but the majority of students must soon turn their energies to business, and make their education the incidental not the principal object of their pursuits.—Every one should consider well what is best for him to study or read; it is not the quantity but the quality that determines the benefit. I have often wondered how persons of a fair school education, of both sexes, could spend all their leisure time so worthlessly; the men lounging around, pitching quoits, tinkering old guns, hunting and fishing, or reading some worthless novel, the ladies doing the last mentioned crime, working worthless flowers and laces and a thousand other things to kill time. How much better it would be if they would read some useful book instead; read and re read the history of our country, and of our race, learn the wonders of physical geography and geology, and become familiar with topographical geography as it explains and is connected with the news both foreign and domestic of the day. When you once get started in such a course of study it will be more interesting, and of infinitely more benefit than happiness-destroying fiction.

There is one other subject which I feel constrained to mention, namely, phrenology, although there is a diversity of opinions as to its soundness. Being as it is a science of the mind and brain, it leads to useful investigations, quickens the observation, sharpens human nature, and induces a person to observe men and their actions closer; to learn more of the nature of man than we otherwise would, and whether you adopt or reject it you will be well paid for your investigation. But I must stop. I have wandered too far already, yet I cannot close this subject without referring to some standard authors who treat upon the subjects here mentioned.

BACHELOR.

[But we must stop, too. After having waded so far in our weary work of copying Bachelor's remarks, we find before us a long page and a half more which amounts to nothing but an enumeration and recommendation of such works as Combe and Bell on the diseases of children. (The comb (c) we doubt not would be well enough on the children whether diseased or not; as to the bell, that is more a matter of fancy.) Cutter, Carpenter & Co. on physiology, Dr. Alcott, Snew on the water cure, Gunn's domestic physician, Combe on the constitution, (appropriate, doubtless,)—thus far for the men. To "the ladies of all ages" he specially commends the study of Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy and Receipt book. That is all. Now, gen-

tllemen, hold your noses, open your mouths and swallow the dose of doctor stuff allotted to you, like good, nice boys as you are; and, ladies, lay down your laces and things, put on your aprons, tuck up your sleeves and go into the kitchen, where you belong. The world will all come round right again.

Seriously, if any of our readers can find out a "system of practical, intellectual education" any better than that laid down in the above essay, we shall be glad to hear of it. Before attempting to put it on paper, however, we advise them to commit to memory the last edition of Webster's spelling book, and have a copy of Beadle's Dime Letter Writer and the great "unabridged" at their elbow.]

The Cheerful Man.

BY SLOW JAMES.

SECOND INTERVIEW.

I had business yesterday to a neighboring village, when, to my happy surprise, I overtook my late acquaintance. As he was traveling the same way, he cheerfully accepted an invitation to a seat in my buggy. For some time our conversation turned on common things. Either from the vivacity of his mind, or on account of his cheerful temper, he had an admirable faculty of drawing the happiest thought from common objects. Never was I so impressed with the beauty of the forest, the utility of the wild plants which adorned the uncultivated plain, or the enjoyment of birds and beasts. But I was eager to have the subject of our former conversation renewed, and called his attention to it. He took up the subject of intellectual enjoyment.

"Whoever can read," he said, "has an education; but him who can both read and write, I consider a scholar. The uneducated man is not void of intellectual pleasure. The blue vaults of heaven spread out before him their glittering gems. To watch the course of the planets, among the fixed stars, to see the comets as they come and hasten away, and even to observe the meteors flitting across the sky, feed the mind with pleasant thought. The green carpet beneath his feet, composed of such various figures and material, afford him an exhaustless source of study. He generally excels in conversation, and can draw ideas from his fellow men. Nevertheless, it is the educated man who can enjoy the pleasures of intellect. In our day, books are cheap, plenty and various. By them we converse with the illustrious dead and live in past ages. We travel through distant lands and ransack the depths of the ocean. We enjoy at pleasure the best thoughts of the best men. We select our own company. They speak just so long as we wish to listen, and are silent when we choose.

"Nor should we overlook the value of periodicals. If they contain a great deal of trash, they also afford healthy literature on every important subject. Men of talent and education, of experience and research, spend their days and nights in labor for our benefit, and for a trifling consideration, the result impressed on the printed page is brought to our doors.

"Have we friends hundreds of miles distant, or even beyond the seas, there is no difficulty about conversing with them, as privately as in our own closet. We have but to set down our thoughts on paper, and there are carriers on horseback, mail carriers in coaches, and ships on the sea to convey our missive expeditiously to its destination. All this on joyment we derive from books and correspondence is profitable as well as pleasant. The mind is expanded, and the intellectual growth promoted by the exercise.

"Nor ought we to forget the elevation which mental culture gives to friendship. There is attachment among brutes, and sometimes it seems intense; still it is of a low order, and among human beings, in proportion as the mind is cultivated is friendship pure and refined. What enjoyment do we experience, even in the common intercourse of life to pass a friendly salutation, to exchange a civility with a neighbor? How great the delight, then, when a similarity of views and feelings mingles soul with soul; when sympathy in joys and sorrows weaves the mystic band, and long-continued intercourse strengthens the tie. There is no earthly happiness like that which springs from friendship."

"But," said I, "has it not its sorrows too? Think of the tongue of scandal. It is said that 'a whisper separateth chief friends.'—think of the pain when selfishness, or perhaps a bare misunderstanding, tears asunder cords which seemed like our very heart string. It is often bitter as death to be forced to change our opinion of those whose names we had laid away as gems in our memory; still worse when harsh reproaches take the

place of cordial intercourse and pleasant counsel."

"Very true," he rejoined; "but should we reject the clusters of Echol because the apples of Sodom are poisonous and the grapes of Gomorrah bitter? Pride and passion, imprudence and undue sensitiveness may often mark the dealings of frail mortals with one another. The warmest expressions of friendship, too, may sometimes be founded in selfishness. Nevertheless there are those in this world who are capable of disinterested attachment. And even among the most degraded of mankind there is a longing for friendship, and a kindly word has a remarkable effect on them. As has been said, 'A soft tongue breaketh the bones.' Wrecked, indeed, must be that heart which has not left some cord, which, if you only know how to touch it, will give out some melodious notes of its original music. No man lives, or tries to live, independent of his neighbors, and as it is an enjoyment to receive a favor, it is a greater enjoyment to give one.

"But there is another intellectual enjoyment yet unnoticed, viz., to watch the development of events around us. The study of history is delightful, but we live in the midst of history. We form a part of it."

At this juncture our ways diverged, and as business was pressing, we were forced to part. But I hope soon to have another chat with him, and should it be interesting, the reader shall have a share of it. The more I get acquainted with him the better I like him, and although I cannot agree with many of his views, yet I find that it always revives my spirits to converse with him.

Why are We Yellow Skinned.

If there is any practice that is more destructive of good flour, and which more readily turns what was meant to be healthy food into most deadly poison, than the use of saleratus, we would like to know it. We loathe the smell of the article in every kind of mixture, that is intended for food; and consider it as detestable. The Philadelphia Ledger thus remarks upon the use of this abominable alkali:

"If our western friends can in any way teach their wives, daughters, or cooks, to keep the pearl ash out of the bread, all the yellow people, especially the yellow children, who are supposed to be turned yellow by the fever and ague and bilious fevers will soon be turned white. It is a great mistake to suppose that the yellow countenances of the west come from bile, when it is only the enormous quantities of pearl ash eaten in the bread that is reflected through the skin. Bread is the staff of life, it is said—and so it is;—but it is the staff of death too in this country. Bad bread kills about as many people here as bad rum. So many people eat poisonous pearl ash for bread that they die by inches. Dyspepsia—that great monster disease of the country, that deranges the liver, brings on costiveness, and thus finally kills the human victim, is half the time 'pearl ash.'—Here in the east—out of New England—we have nearly driven off the pearl-ash-saleratus cooks, but not altogether. Pearl ash lives here yet in bread, but in cities and towns we have nearly whipped out the murderer. In the distant western towns, beyond the good hotels of the lakes and rivers, pearl ash, under the name of saleratus is king. It is pearl ash for breakfast, pearl ash for dinner, and pearl ash for supper. It is not any wonder, then that the people of the east turn yellow in the west, and sicken; not of fever and ague, bilious and congestive fevers, but of pearl ash three times a day."

For Our Young Friends.

Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of 17 letters.
My 4, 8, 6, 2, 5, 7, 13, 11 is one of the United States.
My 14, 7, 5, 11, 16, is a river in Europe.
My 4, 13, 14, 9, 10, 17, 8, 1, 10, is an island in Africa.
My 12, 14, 10, 11, 6, 3, is an Empire in Europe.
My 17, 8, 9, 13, is a town in Lenawee county.
My 8, 1, 5, 6, 10, 6, 13, is a lake in South America.
My 2, 16, 14, 10, 1, is a capital in Asia.
My 13, 11, 10, 15, is a country in Africa.
My whole is what should be in every farmer's family.

Blissfield, Mich.

LUCY A. MUNSON.

Acrostical and Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 1, 5, 15, 15, 11, is a city in Japan.
My 2, 12, 8, 7, 11, is a town in the State of New York.
My 3, 11, 9, 4, is a cape in South America.
My 4, 8, 12, is a river in North Carolina.
My 5, 14, 4, 8, is a lake in Iceland.
My 6, 4, 4, is a cape in Massachusetts.
My 7, 14, 13, 4, 15, is an island in Niagara river.
My 8, 4, 7, 6, 4, 11, is a cape in West Indies.
My 9, 5, 15, is a river in Arkansas.
My 10, 2, 14, is a mountain in Arabia.
My 11, 4, 8, 7, 13, is a lake in Russia.
My 12, 6, 9, 14, 5, 4, is a county in New York.
My 13, 15, 8, 4, is a seaport in Arabia.
My 14, 8, 11, 4, 5, is a river in France.
My 15, 8, 9, 4, 6, is a city in the Barbary States.
My whole was one of the most valiant soldiers of the Revolution.

Greenfield, Mich.

Answers.
To Geographical Enigma of last week—GARRALDI.
To Charade—MASSACRE.

Household Recipes.

Cucumber Pickles.

In cutting pickles I was taught to use a pair of long shears, dissecting the stem near the vine, and leaving it as long as possible. This, I was assured by my parents, tended to preserve the sweetness and hardness of the fruit, and to cause it to keep better. After gathering the fruit, I drew several buckets of cool well water from the old well and poured it over the whole "pickling," which I previously placed in a broad, shallow tub, constructed especially for the purpose, and where it was allowed to remain through the day. In the cool of the evening it was removed to the salting barrels, and being carefully packed, was pressed down by means of a board and weights. I remember that I filled several barrels during the season, and that my mother, whenever she wanted pickles for the table, would go to her barrel and having taken out a *quantum sufficit* of the fruit, convey them to a suitable vessel in which they are allowed to soak till sufficiently "freshened," when they were removed and placed in the best vinegar—generally elder vinegar—and there prepared for the table. Before putting the fruit into the vinegar, it was always scalded, and cloves, spices and other ingredients calculated to impart a more exquisite flavor to the fruit, and prevent its becoming rancid from age or any other cause, were added.

Pickles, taken directly from the vines, and put in a solution of salt and water, may be kept for years; and when soaked out, will be found to retain their excellences unimpaired.—*Cor. of Germantown Telegraph.*

The August number of Mrs. Arey's *Home Monthly* gives the following recipes for using tomatoes:

TOMATO SAUCE.—Take one dozen of ripe tomatoes, put them into a stone jar, stand them in a cool oven until quite tender. When cold, take the skins and stalks from them, mix the pulp in the liquor which you will find in the jar, but do not strain it; add two tea-spoonsful of the best powdered ginger, a dessert-spoonful of salt, a head of garlic chopped fine, two table-spoonsful of vinegar, a dessert-spoonful of Chili vinegar, or a little Cayenne pepper. Put into small-mouthed sauce bottles, sealed. Kept in a cool place, it will keep good for years. It is ready for use as soon as made, but the flavor is better after a week or two. Should it not appear to keep, turn it out, add more ginger; it may require more salt and Cayenne pepper. It is a long tried recipe, and a great improvement to curry. The skins should be put into a wide-mouthed bottle, with a little of the different ingredients, as they are useful for hashes or stews.

TOMATO PRESERVES.—Take the round yellow variety as soon as ripe, scald and peel; then to seven pounds of tomatoes add seven pounds of white sugar, and let them stand over night; take the tomatoes out of the sugar, and boil the syrup, removing the scum; put in the tomatoes and boil gently fifteen or twenty minutes; remove the fruit again and boil until the syrup thickens. On cooling, put the fruit into jars, and pour the syrup in, to it, and add a few slices of lemon to each jar, and you will have something to please the taste of the most fastidious.

TO PICKLE TOMATOES.—Always use those which are thoroughly ripe. The small round ones are decidedly the best. Do not prick them, as most recipe books direct. Let them lie in a strong brine three or four days, then put them down in layers in your jars, mixing with them small onions and pieces of horseradish; then pour on the vinegar, (cold,) which should be first spiced as for peppers; let there be a spice bag to throw into every pot. Cover them carefully, and set them by in the cellar for a full month before using.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Take ripe tomatoes, and scald them just sufficient to allow you to take off the skins; then let them stand for a day, covered with salt; strain them thoroughly to remove the seeds; then to every two quarts, three ounces of cloves, two of black pepper, two nutmegs, and a very little Cayenne pepper, with a little salt; boil the liquor for an hour, and then let it cool and settle; add a pint of the best cider vinegar, after which, bottle it corking and sealing it tightly. Keep it always in a cool place.

Another Way.—Take one bushel of tomatoes, and boil them until they are soft; squeeze them through a fine wire sieve, and add half a gallon of vinegar, one pint and a half of salt, two ounces of cloves, quarter of a pound of allspice, two ounces of Cayenne pepper, five heads of garlic skinned and separated; mix together, and boil about three hours, or until reduced to about one-half; then bottle, without straining.

STEWED TOMATOES.—Slice the tomatoes into a tinned saucpan; season with pepper and salt, and place bits of butter over the top; put on the lid close, and stew twenty minutes. After this, stir them frequently, letting them stew till well done; a spoonful or two of vinegar is an improvement. This is excellent with roast beef or mutton.

VARIETIES.

Did the man who plowed the sea, and afterwards planted his feet on his native soil, ever harvest the crop?

A GENTLEMAN who spoke of having been struck by a lady's beauty, was advised to kiss the rod. "I'm afraid," said a lady to her husband, "that I am going to have a stiff neck." "Not at all improbable, my dear—I have seen strong symptoms of it ever since we were married," replied Benedit.

RUSSELL, the Singer was once singing in a provincial town "The Gambler's Wife," and having uttered the words

"Hush! he comes not yet!
The clock strikes one,"

he struck the key to imitate the sudden knell of the departed hour, when a respectfully dressed woman ejaculated, to the astonishment of everybody: "Wouldn't I have fetched him home!"

1860. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860.



MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND DETROIT, MONROE AND TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

MONROE, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND LINE.

With its connections, forms a Through Route from Detroit to Monroe, Adrian, Chicago, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Rouse's Point, and all points interior, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States, and all points West and South West.

On and after Monday, April 9th, 1860, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.
FROM DETROIT—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday, at 7:20 A. M.; arriving in Toledo at 10:15 A. M., connecting with the Express Train from Toledo at 10:30 A. M. (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:15 A. M.

Chicago and Cincinnati Express, daily, except Sundays, at 7:40 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 10:35 P. M., Adrian at 11:20 P. M., connecting with the Lightning Express Train for Chicago (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

Toledo accommodation, daily except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 4:00 P. M., connecting with Express train for Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.

FROM CHICAGO—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday, (via old road), at 6 A. M. and Lightning Express, daily, except Sundays, via Air Line, at 8:00 A. M., making connection with 4:05 P. M. train from Toledo at Air Line Junction, arriving in Detroit at 8:50 P. M.; Chicago and Montreal Express, daily except Saturday, at 8:00 P. M., via old road and Adrian, arriving at Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

FROM TOLEDO—Chicago and Montreal Express, daily except Sundays at 4:15 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

Mail and Express, daily except Sundays, at 4:05 P. M., arriving at Detroit at 6:50 P. M.

Detroit Accommodation, daily except Sundays, at 11:00 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 8:00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS:

Trains from Detroit connect at Adrian with Michigan Southern Main Line for Chicago, with New Albany and Salem Railroad, at the crossing of that line, and at Chicago with all Roads for the Northwest and South.

Connect also at Adrian with Jackson Branch Trains for Jackson.

Connect at Toledo with Dayton and Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati; with the Cleveland and Toledo Road, for Sandusky, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York; with Wabash Valley Road for Fort Wayne, and points Southwest, and with Air Line Rail Road for Bryan, Kendallville, Ligonier and Goshen.

Trains from Chicago and Toledo connect at Detroit with Grand Trunk Railroad of Sarnia, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston; with Great Western Railway for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, also with Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

Freight Trains leave daily, except Sunday, as follows:

FOR TOLEDO, at 12:15 P. M., arriving at Toledo at 4:00 P. M.

FOR CHICAGO, at 4:00 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 9:05 P. M.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is Twenty Minutes slower than Detroit time.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route.

No change of cars between Detroit and Chicago. Baggage checked through to all points East & West.

J. W. D. CAMPBELL, General Sup't, Toledo, Ohio.

L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit.

DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER.

The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.

Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857.

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the

Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention,

and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that have been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!

At the present time, when thorough draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be addressed to JOHN DAINES, Birmingham, Mich.

H. C. GILBERT'S NURSERIES, Coldwater, Mich.

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of Dealers and growers to his large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, all of which will be ready for the Fall Trade of 1860.

My assortment contains the following staple articles, all of which will be warranted far superior to Eastern grown trees for Western cultivation: viz:

100,000 grafted Apple trees, 3 and 4 years old.

300,000 do do 2 years old.

400,000 do do 1 year old.

20,000 Peach trees, all choice varieties.

Also, Dwarf and Standard Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries and other fruits of the leading and most approved varieties.

I have several hundred thousand Apple seedlings, 1 and 2 years old; also, choice Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

Dealers and Fruit Growers

Are respectfully invited to look through my stock before closing contracts for next fall and spring. I have several neighbors who are embarking largely in the nursery business, and we are all entirely agreed in one thing, and that is to make Coldwater a point that cannot be safely overlooked by any man who wants Fruit and Ornamental trees.

Also, Come and See us,

and we will engage that you shall be suited in the quality and quantity and terms of sale.

Wanted Immediately,

Local Agents at all prominent points in this and west end States. Also,

20 or 30 Live Men,

as Travelling Agents, to all from liberal commissions will be paid.

18 6m

H. C. GILBERT, Proprietor.

THE BEST MACHINE

AND NO MISTAKE,

For the Harvest of 1860.

Double Hinge-Jointed and Folding Bar

BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER,

Autman & Miller's Patent,

OF CANTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURED BY

Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton,

JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

A Perfect Mower,

A First Class Reaper,

It has proved to be

THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE

AND OF THE LIGHTEST DRAUGHT.

And it works

MORE EASILY & SURELY

THAN ANY OTHER.

IT IS THE MACHINE.

This fact

is so well established

by the Farmers themselves,

that there is no longer any occasion

for our incomparable list of

GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST PREMIUMS

from

National, State and County Fairs.

What we wish now to say

to

the Farmers of Michigan

is

that any of them who have not yet ordered

one of these machine,

if

they want it

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1860,

they should loose no time

in ordering it

from us

or

from one of our Agents, viz:

Gen'l Agt. for the State, E. ARNOLD, of DETROIT.

Wayne County—HEATH & DRESSER, Bladbury's Hotel, Detroit.

C. M. MANN, 108 Michigan Avenue, Detroit.

Oakland County—H. N. HILL, Pontiac.

Lapeer County—J. BURKE, Pontiac.

Oakland County—J. BURKE, Pontiac.

Macomb County and east tier of townships in Oakland

—L. WOODWARD, Rochester.

Cathoun County—Y. GIBBS, Homer.

G. B. MURRAY, Marshall.

BURNHAM & CO., Battle Creek.

Kalamazoo County—Dr. F. RANSOM, Kalamazoo.

Leicester & Monroe—KEYES & FRIEZE, Clinton.

Washtenaw, east part—Geo. ALEXANDER, Ypsilanti.

HOACHE WELSH, Pittsfield.

HENDERSON & BIRDON, Ann Arbor.

Genesee Co.—J. C. DAYTON, Grand Blanc.

Oakland Co.—WM. HENDERSON, West Novi.

Ionia County—H. DEGAARD, Lyons.

Livingston Co.—FREEMAN WEBER, Pinckney.

Jackson Co.—M. LONGYEAR, Grass Lake.

J. W. BURWELL, Livingston county.

The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established

(embracing ALL real improvements and having some

peculiar to itself which no other machine has or can

HAVE) that we have no fear that intelligent farmers in</

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSON, WOOL DEALER,

90 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

A LATER AND BETTER RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.

Albany is a famous city for the maxim that "Kissing goes by favoritism," &c., &c., both among Legislators and Committees of State Fairs.

But the Farmers of Michigan, by hundreds upon hundreds, have proved

THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton of Jackson, DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR TO THE KIRBY AND ALL OTHER MACHINES.

long since the "latest improvements" on all those others.

THE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.

The market for wheat and flour has rather a declining tendency. Good white wheat of this year's growth brings \$1.00 @ 1.05, as it happens to be clean and a good sample. But its quality depends greatly upon its cleanliness and freedom from foul stuff, such as chaff, cobs, chaff, &c. Red wheat brings from 90¢ @ 95¢. There have been quite a number of farmers in Detroit with loads during the past week. Flour has generally declined about a shilling per barrel. The eastern markets do not seem to promise much encouragement, still even their prices keep stationary. It is true that at yet the eastern markets have not begun to feel the pressure of the large western crops. The export demand is also much restrained by the want of vessels and the high rates of freight.

Corn keeps steady at 44¢, but there is the prospect of such a coming in as has never been seen at the west.

Oats are also promising to be a very full crop, and are almost ready for cutting.

Millfeed is declining, and probably as soon as the results get actively at work on the new crops there will be large supplies of feed of all kinds, especially if the fall crops come in as they now promise.

The quotations for produce are almost the same as those of last week:

Extra white wheat flour @ bbl.	\$ 5.25 @ 5.50
Superfine flour.	4.75 @ 5.25
White wheat, extra @ bush.	1.10 @ 1.12
White wheat, No. 1, @ bush.	1.00 @ 1.05
Red wheat, No. 1, @ bush.	0.92 @ 0.96
Corn in the street, bush.	0.44 @ 0.47
Corn in store, bush.	0.46 @ 0.48
Oats, bush.	0.25 @ 0.28
Barley, @ bush.	0.70 @ 0.72
Corn meal, @ bush.	1.10 @ 1.12
Corn meal, @ bush.	1.00 @ 1.06
Brain, @ bush.	0.00 @ 0.00
Coarse middling, @ bush.	0.10 @ 0.12
Butter, fresh roll @ lb.	0.12 @ 0.13
Butter in brick per lb.	0.10 @ 0.11
Eggs, @ doz.	0.09 @ 0.10
Potatoes, Meshannocks @ bush.	0.25 @ 0.26
Common sorts @ bush.	0.15 @ 0.16
Beans, @ bush.	0.62 @ 0.65
Apples, green, best quality @ bbl.	4.00 @ 5.00
2d quality @ bbl.	2.25 @ 3.50
Clover seed, @ bush of 60 lbs.	4.00 @ 4.25
Timothy seed, per bush.	3.00 @ 3.25
Hay, timothy, @ ton.	6.00 @ 6.50
Hay, marsh, @ ton.	5.00 @ 5.50

Live Stock, &c.

The live stock market is not very active here. We note, however, a very fine show of beef at the markets. Smith of the Marine Market, purchased 14 head this week from Mr. Burt, of Belleville, for which he paid the round sum of \$702.57, and eight head from other parties at 35¢, live weight. Sheep are in good request. We note the sale of 30 good heavy sheep at 20 shillings each, and some fine lambs at 12 shillings. Pork keeps steady, and we quote sale of 12 hogs at 6½¢. Calves that weigh 140 lbs alive, bring \$4 each. Hides are steady at 5½¢ for butchers'; tallow is worth 6¢; lard 12¢, and salt pork brings 10¢ @ lb when sold at less than by the barrel.

It will be seen from the following that the Albany market presents nothing very promising as yet.

We have over 4,000 hives on the market to-day of all grades, except the best quality. The general average being much poorer than for months past, yet the market is lively, and are selling freely at last week's prices. The New Yorkers are buying more than usual, while the eastern demand is steady at about their usual supply, say 1,000 or 1,100 head for which they are paying from 3 to 4½¢ @ live weight, general average 4¢. Our impression is that the market will be cleared out this week as we do not hear of any that is going to be held over.

The quotations are—

	This week.	Last week.
Premium.	4½¢ @ 4¢	4½¢ @ 4¢
Extra.	3½¢ @ 3¢	3½¢ @ 3¢
First quality.	3½¢ @ 3¢	3½¢ @ 3¢
Second quality.	3½¢ @ 3¢	3½¢ @ 3¢
Third quality.	2½¢ @ 2¢	2½¢ @ 2¢

Sheep—The market is over supplied, with but little inquiry; it is about as dull as the cattle trade. Only few have changed hands at \$3 @ 4—the outside figure for the very best. At the close to-day, it was impossible to see a drove at any price, our dealers here being entirely out of the market. The eastern men are not taking any.

Hogs—Receipts light, and we hear of only one sale; a drove of 44 extra State, averaging 250 lbs each, brought 6½¢ @ lb, live weight.

Wool.

There is nothing to be said about wool in this State.—It remains quiet, as there is nothing to be done, and no thing to do anything with. The eastern market seems to be rather firm, and prices there are maintained. The inquiry is light as yet, manufacturers apparently being unsettled as to what is their best policy. Domestic wools are generally in fair demand, at about the same quotations as have ruled on the earlier markets.

CAST STEEL BELLS, For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms

Factories, &c.

FROM SHEPHERD, ENGLAND.

HAVE been tested in all climates, Europe and America. Weigh less; cost less per pound; have better tone; can be heard farther than other bells. They cost 50 per cent. less than

THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS.

Which are also sold by me at Makers' Prices.

BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Or re-cast on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay for Steel Bells of same size.

Send for Circular. Bells delivered in all parts of the United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY.

44-ly 98 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE'S MILL.

FOR SALE AT PENFIELD'S MILL, WAREHOUSE, at man

ufacturers' prices, freight added, and can be seen run-

ning in this city, Detroit, Mich. 53 tr

LYONS NURSERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—A general

assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees: For

a catalogue address E. WARE LYONS, New York.

98-41

"HARD TIMES NO MORE." Any person

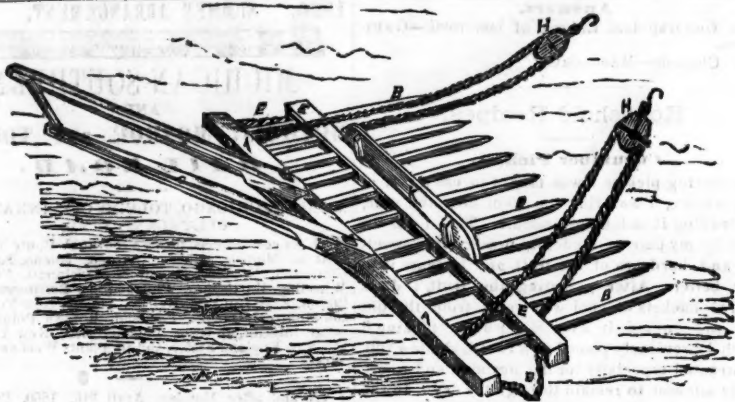
(Lady or Gentleman) in the United States, pos-

sessing a small capital of from \$3 to \$7, can enter into

an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to

\$10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address

(with stamp) 41 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia.



Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake.

Our engraving represents LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S new Patent Horse Rake, founded upon an entire new principle. It does not revolve; the teeth merely extend in front, and run flat upon the ground. The hay is thrown off by means of a slide, worked by pulleys, to which the traces are hitched.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake, over those now in use:

1st. Cheapness, durability, compactness, and lightness, so as to be easily carried to the field upon the shoulder, having teeth only upon one side, and by removing two screw-bolts from the handles, can be packed in very small space for transportation.

2d. It does the work cleaner than any other rake, because the sharp corner of the slide scrapes the hay before it.

3d. The teeth merely slide through the stubble, are not liable to dull or wear at the points, as the revolving teeth do, by constantly pitching into the ground, finally become too short, and in light soil, apt to mix it with the hay.

4th. The draft is lighter for the horse, and the work easier to the man, who can hold and drive as fast as he can follow without stopping.

5th. It can be guided better than revolving rakes, as the handles are bolted firmly to the head, gives no lost motion.

6th. Teeth not so liable to break when catching fast, as the slide not only supports, but moves forward and loosens them.

7th. It does not wind up, or get entangled in the hay.

8th. Loading or unloading is done by simply pushing, or pulling,—can be learned by the dullest hand, so as to become expert in twice crossing the field.

DESCRIPTION.

A. Is the rake head made of ash, 2½ inches square, and 9 feet long, with 10 oak teeth.

B. 1½ in. square, and 2½ in. long, framed into it.

C. Ash handles, 1½ by 3 in., and 1½ by 2½ in., 3 ft. 8 in. long, connected at the top by an inch rod (2½ feet high from the ground line when the slide is against the head), and bolted to the head by two ½ in. bolts, 6 in. long, which pass through flat braces ½ by 1½ in. iron, 13 in. long, and screwed up with nut and bevel washer.

D. The slide, or stripper, is of light wood, consisting of a batten above and below the teeth, ½ by 2½ in., with six blocks between, 3-16 in. thick than teeth, 4 in. long, and put together with strong 2½ in. wood screws, put in from opposite sides. Board K is 4 by ½ in., 4 feet long, and fastened to two ½ in. oak studs.

F. Two small chains, with welded links ¾ in. long, of ½ in. wire, with pins, or wood screws through the ends.

holds the slide from flying off the teeth. 1. ½ in. ropes, 9 feet long each, knotted through the slide and head, passing through pulleys H, which are 4 in. diam., and ½ in. thick, of hard wood, and turn inside of a welded band 1-16 by 1½ in. iron, lapped to clevis ¾ by ½ in. half-round iron, and a ¼ in. pin rivetted through the pulley straps. A small S hook may be applied to the clevis, or pulley strap, to hitch to. A smaller sized rake for uneven land has 11 teeth, and is 8 feet long, very light and handy.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE RAKE.

Place the reins over the shoulders, press the hands lightly forward on the rod in the direction of the stiles, so that you may feel the gauge of the head, and points of the teeth along the ground to suit the inequalities, and load up. To unload, give a quick pull back on the handles, keeping the horse under good speed, so that the rake will swing over the winrow at the same time it unloads; then suddenly push forward, and load again.—A slight push at any time will restore the slide to the head for loading.

The aforesaid Horse Rake was patented in Canada the 9th of June, 1853, and in the United States the 31st of January, 1850, to run 14 years, from date, in each country, owing to additional improvements. Good patents have been obtained, securing the principles of the Rake. Manufacturers in any part of the United States or Canada, having suitable machinery, will find the manufacture of these Portable Rakes, only weighing 50 lbs., a profitable branch of business, in which there can be no risk, as they are, perhaps, destined to come into as general use as the original Pennock Rake, and afford a better profit than any other, on account of its simple construction.

State, Provincial, or County Rights will be sold out entire, or on payment of an annual patent fee, upon reasonable terms, as may be agreed upon, to responsible parties furnishing respectable reference.

These rakes have been thoroughly tested two or three seasons, amongst a variety of persons, and are highly approved of—are now made very light, handy and perfect. A good many County Rights have been sold to extensive farms in the Western part of Canada, who manufactured a great many the last season, and a number of rights have been disposed of to manufacturers in New York State. See advertisement in this paper.

One of these Rakes may be seen by application at the office of the MICHIGAN FARMER.

STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN.

J. B. BALLARD & SONS,

NILES, MICH.,

BREEDERS OF DEVON CATTLE.

WE OFFER FOR SALE a few head of Thoroughbred Devon Bulls and Heifers, from three months to two years old. We invite especial attention to the fact that the pedigrees of all our breeding animals and their ancestors are on record in the Devon Herd Book, which enables us to give a perfect pedigree with every animal; that is, a pedigree that shall trace the animal on every side through an unbroken line of Herd Book animals, to importation from the most reliable herds in England.

Purchasers from a distance can have stock delivered on board the east of the Mich. Central or Mich. Southern Railroad free of charge. 24-3m

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

WILL SELL a few head of Shorthorn Cattle, male and female. J. B. CRIPPEN.

Coldwater, May 1, 1860. 18-4m

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK

Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the strain of the thoroughbred and full bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting and road horses on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Gloucester, Boston, Imported Stoneplover, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address

E. N. WILCOX.

April 4th, 1860. 14tr Detroit, Mich.

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

JOHN REILLY. WM. N. ELLIOTT.

REILLY'S BADGER STATE

Reaping & Mowing Machine.

JOHN REILLY, PATENTEE.

They also manufacture

Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Plows, and

all kinds of Castings.

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.

THIS REAPER AND MOWER took the First Pre-

mium at the United States Fair in Chicago last fall;

also, at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee.

White Pigeon St. Joseph co., Mich., 15-6m

HOWE'S IMPROVED

HAY OR CATTLE SCALES!

THE BEST IN USE.

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont

Fair, 1857 and '58.

FIRST PREMIUM and no competition in 1859.

SILVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute

Fair, N. Y., 1859.

HOWE'S SCALES FOR ALL USES, have Great Simplicity

Wonderful Accuracy.

Require no Pit: may be set on top of the ground, or

on a barn floor, and easily removed.

No Check Rod: No Friction on Knife Edges; all

friction received on Balls. Weigh truly in hot or cold

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States

or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satis-

faction or taken back.

Send for Circular and price lists, with account of

trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Ver-

mont State Fair, to JAMES G. DUDLEY.

44-ly General Western Agent, 93 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE

different kinds of Drain Tile, at

PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward avenue.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

346 AND 348 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Have Just Published,

VOLUME IX.—("Hayne to Jersey.")

OF THE

NEW AMERICAN

CYCLOPEDIA:

A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge,

EDITED BY

GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHAS. A. DANA,

Assisted by a numerous and Select Corps of Writers.

The object of

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA

is to exhibit, in a new condensed form, the present state

of human knowledge on every subject of rational inquiry

in

SCIENCE, ART, LITERATURE,

PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, POLITICS,

AGRICULTURE, MEDICINE, BIOGRAPHY,

MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY,

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